

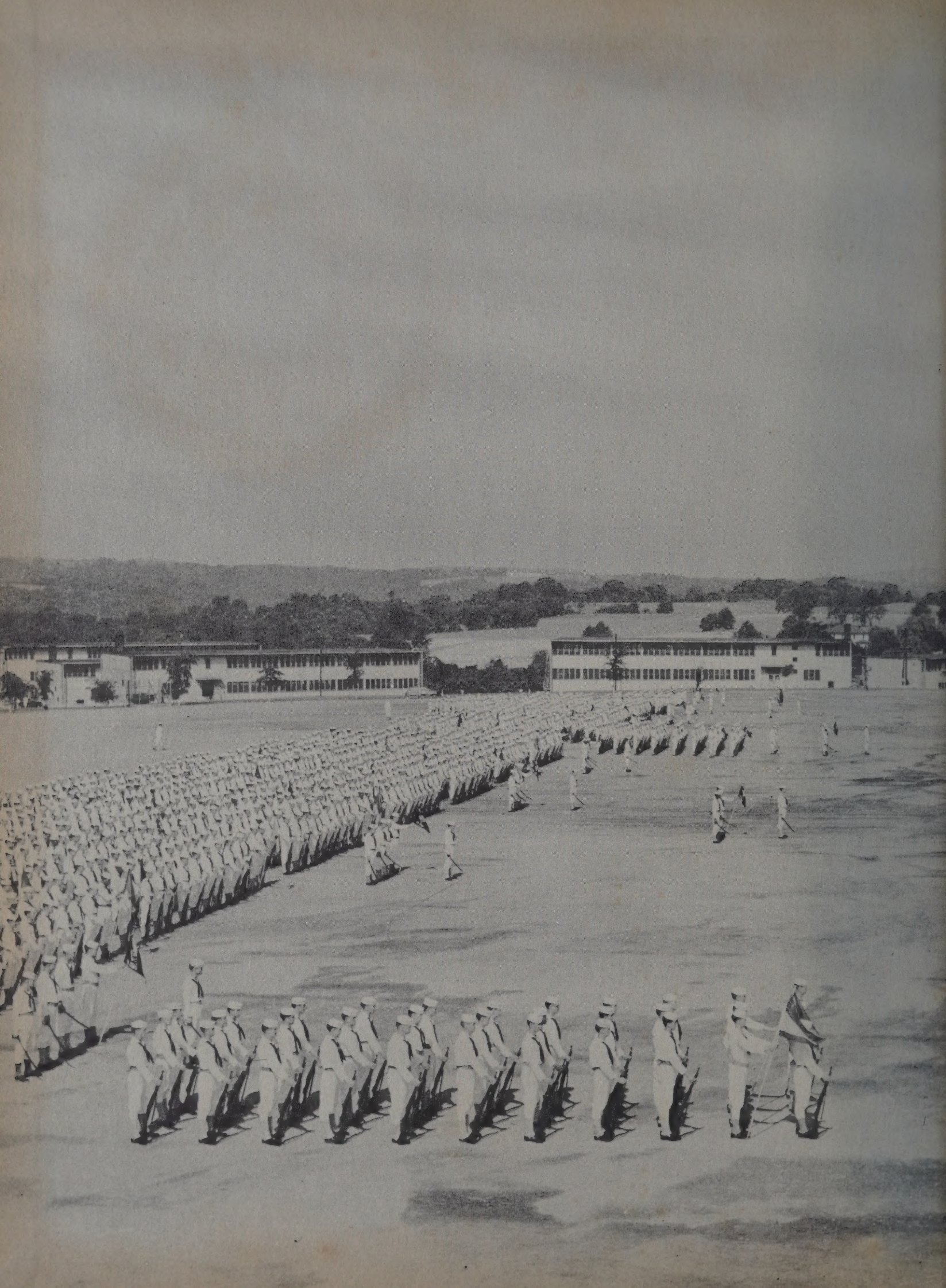
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UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

BAINBRIDGE, MARYLAND

COMPANY 309
COMPANY 314





The COMPASS

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The COMPASS



**United States
Naval Training Center**
Bainbridge, Maryland



INTRODUCTION

A COMPASS is an instrument which indicates geographical directions by means of a compass card. A compass rose, furthermore, is a diagram of a compass card reproduced on a chart to assist the navigator in laying out true courses and directions.

For centuries men who have sailed their ships to the far corners of the earth have depended upon the compass to guide them safely to their ultimate destination.

Recruit training may be compared to a compass in that it, too, is an instrument of direction but in the field of indoctrination. The compass rose of intensive training in the basic fundamentals of the naval service is so designed as to assist the recruit, during his transition from civilian to naval life, in laying out true courses of endeavor and directions of effort.

Upon the completion of his basic training the new bluejacket possesses a compass card of invaluable knowledge which will guide him, throughout his naval career, along a predetermined course and in the direction of his ultimate goal—that of being of real service to his Navy and his Nation, and a credit to himself.



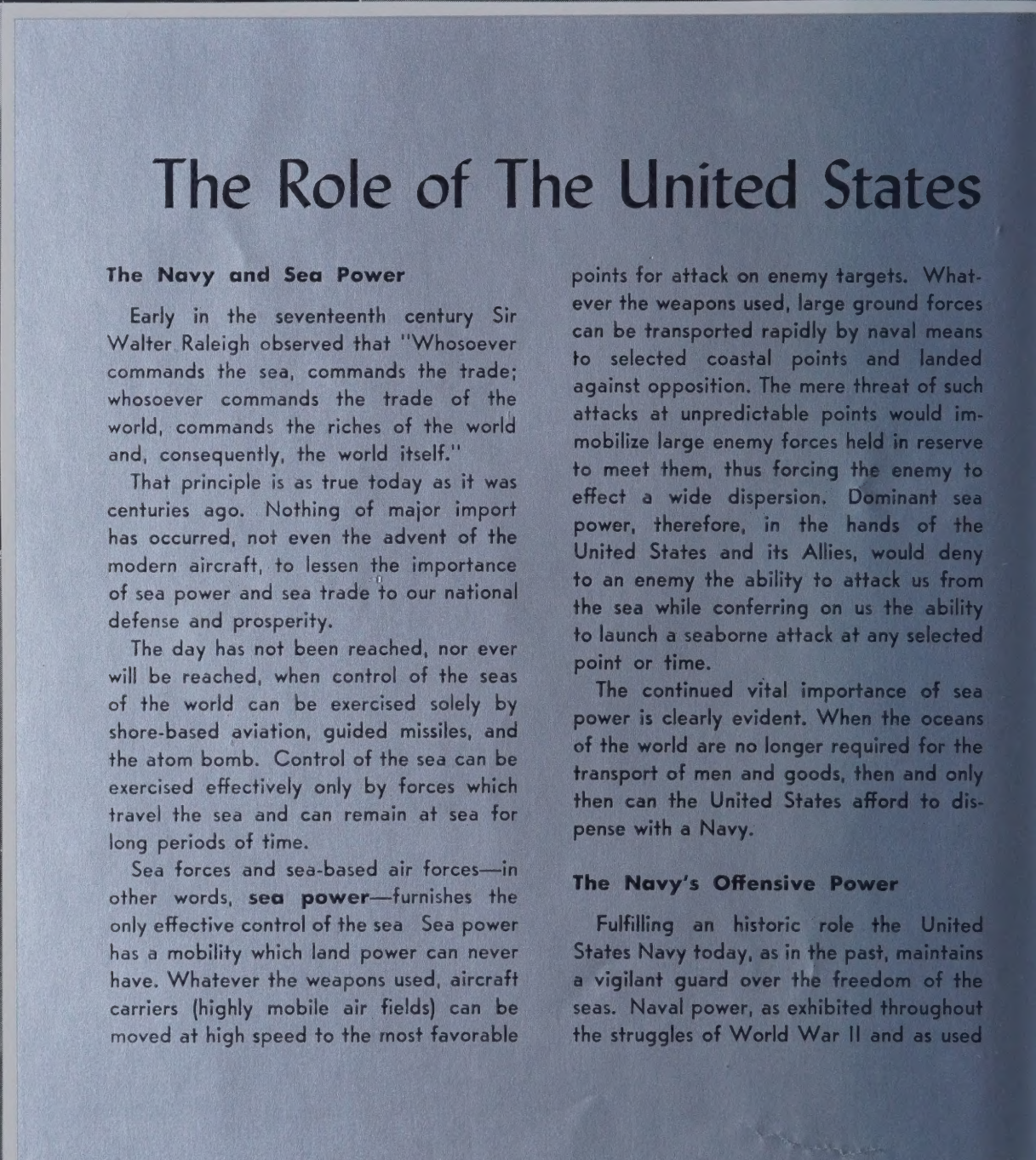
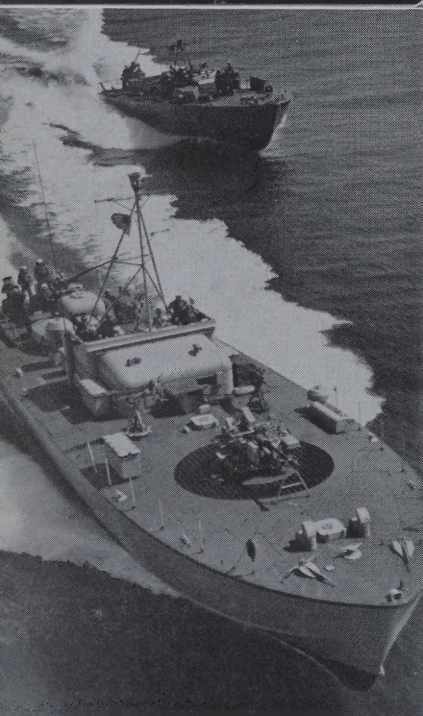
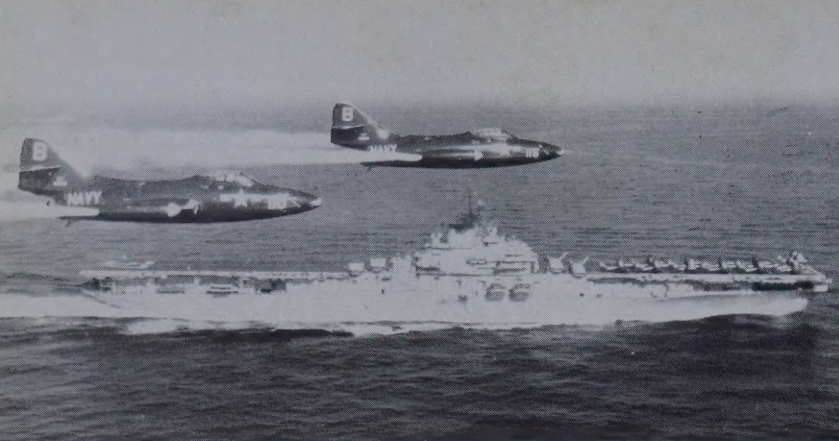
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Atlanta, Georgia







The Role of The United States

The Navy and Sea Power

Early in the seventeenth century Sir Walter Raleigh observed that "Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world and, consequently, the world itself."

That principle is as true today as it was centuries ago. Nothing of major import has occurred, not even the advent of the modern aircraft, to lessen the importance of sea power and sea trade to our national defense and prosperity.

The day has not been reached, nor ever will be reached, when control of the seas of the world can be exercised solely by shore-based aviation, guided missiles, and the atom bomb. Control of the sea can be exercised effectively only by forces which travel the sea and can remain at sea for long periods of time.

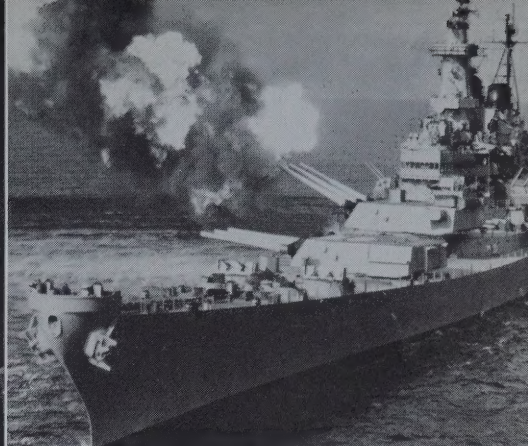
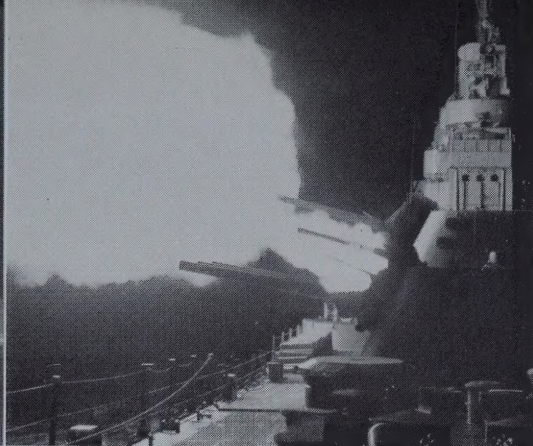
Sea forces and sea-based air forces—in other words, **sea power**—furnishes the only effective control of the sea. Sea power has a mobility which land power can never have. Whatever the weapons used, aircraft carriers (highly mobile air fields) can be moved at high speed to the most favorable

points for attack on enemy targets. Whatever the weapons used, large ground forces can be transported rapidly by naval means to selected coastal points and landed against opposition. The mere threat of such attacks at unpredictable points would immobilize large enemy forces held in reserve to meet them, thus forcing the enemy to effect a wide dispersion. Dominant sea power, therefore, in the hands of the United States and its Allies, would deny to an enemy the ability to attack us from the sea while conferring on us the ability to launch a seaborne attack at any selected point or time.

The continued vital importance of sea power is clearly evident. When the oceans of the world are no longer required for the transport of men and goods, then and only then can the United States afford to dispense with a Navy.

The Navy's Offensive Power

Fulfilling an historic role the United States Navy today, as in the past, maintains a vigilant guard over the freedom of the seas. Naval power, as exhibited throughout the struggles of World War II and as used



Navy in National Defense

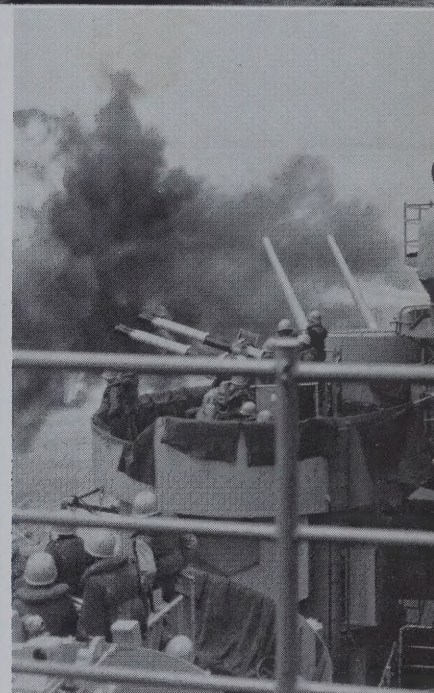
in the United Nations' efforts in the Far East, is an indispensable part of modern defense upon which the security of our country ultimately rests. On the sea, under the sea, in the air above the sea, and in land operations where naval forces including the Marine Corps are committed, the Navy stands ready to meet any aggressive challenge whenever and wherever offered.

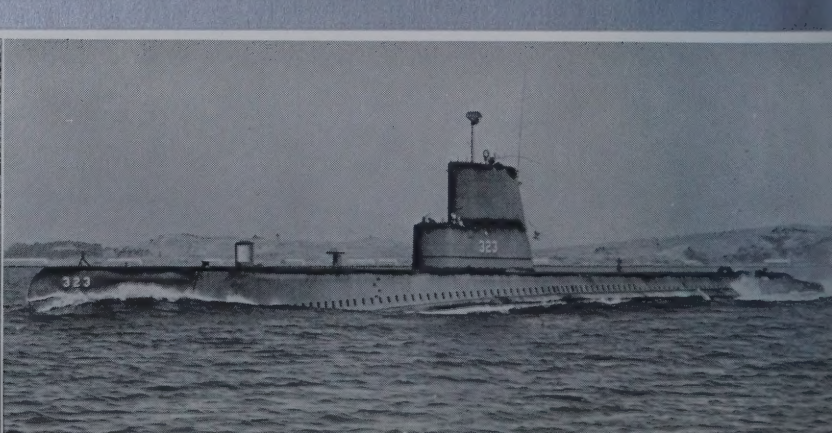
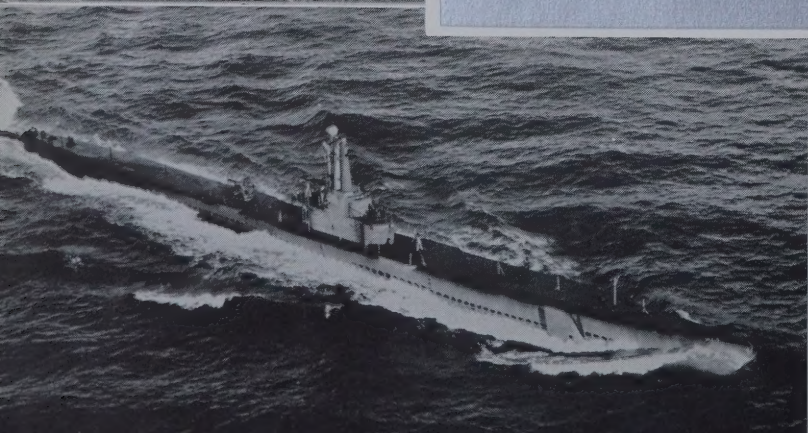
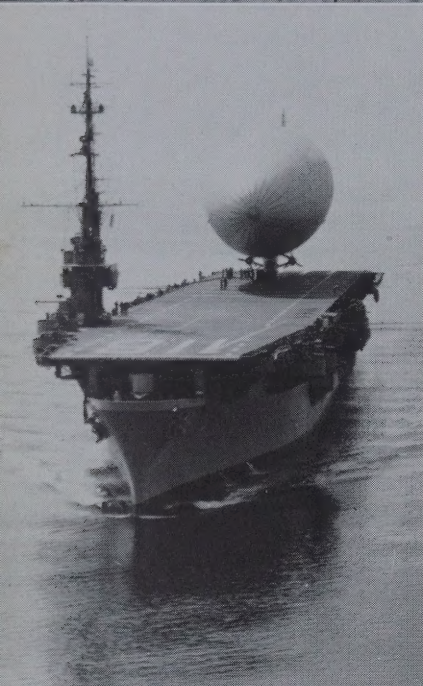
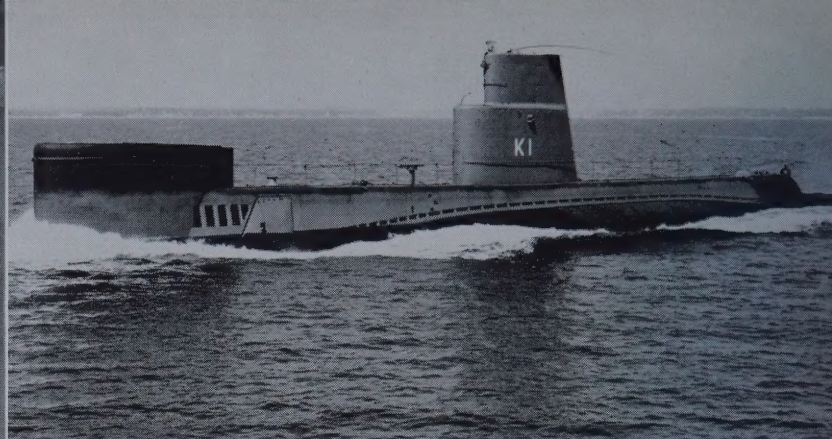
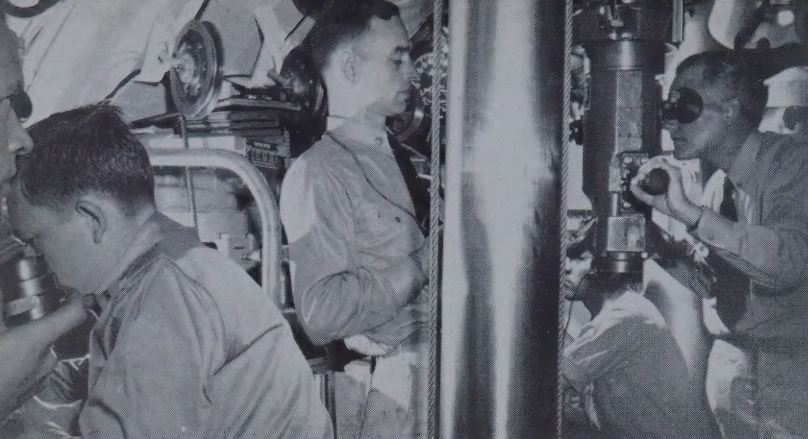
The modern fleet includes many task forces built around the present capital ship-of-the-line, the aircraft carrier. Fast carrier task forces composed of carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and other combatant vessels, are the principal elements of today's offensive naval strength and, as such, comprise the Navy's main striking force. The Navy is no longer shackled by the historic barriers of the shoreline, nor by the range of its shipborne guns; but can strike blows deep in enemy territory, and can deliver at the target the atom bomb, when and if needed. Fast carrier task forces are able, without resorting to diplomatic channels, to establish offshore anywhere in the world airfields completely equipped with machine shops, ammunition dumps, tank farms, warehouses, together with quar-

ters and all types of accommodations for operating personnel. Such task forces are virtually as complete as any air base ever established ashore. They constitute the only air bases which can be made available at the enemy's frontier without assault and conquest.

Amphibious Assault and Naval Bombardment

Whenever and wherever assault and conquest is deemed necessary, the accomplishment of an amphibious assault until a stable beachhead has been established is solely the responsibility of the Navy. The amphibious task forces are composed of all types of ships, naval aircraft, under-water demolition teams, reconnaissance facilities, and the specialized troops—the Marine Corps. Before, during, and after an initial assault naval guns and rocket launchers, in close coordination with naval aircraft, are able to devastatingly bombard enemy troops and installations, and lend close strategical and tactical support to our own ground forces in their advance to a desired objective.





Submarine and Anti-Submarine Warfare

The Navy's submarine forces, with a history of outstanding performance in World War II, are ready to assume again their vital tasks of offense or defense in any mission assigned. And, as a defensive measure, the Navy's "Hunter-Killer" task units, composed of escort carriers, blimps, and destroyers equipped with newly developed electronic devices, are training together as a team to track down and destroy any undersea craft of an aggressor nation.

Logistical Supply

In addition to its function of denying the use of the sea to an enemy, the Navy now has the responsibility of lifting cargo by sea for the supply of all the armed services abroad. This problem seems to become more enormous and complex with each war. The Far Eastern operations are no exception as shown by the fact that the cargo discharged in that area has averaged more than sixty pounds per man per day. This is well above the World War II average of forty-four pounds per man per day in any theatre of operation. The tremendous and ever-increasing task of logistical supply to overseas bases will always remain a naval responsibility.

Superior Naval Strength

Through all its varied components, the United States Navy exercises control of the

seas and the coastal areas bounding them. All units of the fleet display unrivaled flexibility and mobility and, together, comprise a vast fighting potential—inimical to the interests of aggressive-minded nations—and a powerful safeguard of freedom.

In measuring our own capabilities against a potential enemy, due appreciation must be taken of the factors of relative strength and weakness. We may, for example, find ourselves comparatively weak in manpower. We know happily that we are superior in naval strength, which includes the strength of naval aviation.

It is axiomatic that in preparing for any contest, it is wisest to exploit—not neglect—the elements in which we have superior strength. We must lead from strength—not from weakness. We should "Accentuate The Positive".

Thus it is that a policy which provides for balanced development and coordinated use of strong naval forces must be fostered if we are, within the foreseeable future, to meet the challenge of arms of the forces which seem to oppose us.

Trained Naval Personnel

The Navy's fighting ships and aircraft represent the results of America's most advanced scientific research and development. They are precision products of American ingenuity and industry. But scientific research, improved equipment, and new naval construction alone will not insure that the Navy can maintain its present world



leadership. The need for highly trained and qualified personnel to man the ships and aircraft is now greater than ever.

To meet this need, the Navy is constantly revising and improving its many and varied training programs and facilities in order to keep pace with modern educational and technical advancements, and thus provide the highly trained and qualified personnel required to maintain and operate "The greatest Navy the world has ever known".

The New Concept of Recruit Training

The recruit of today differs somewhat from his World War II counterpart. Today most of the men in recruit training are under twenty years of age. These men are young and impressionable; many of them are entering the Navy with definite intent to make the Navy their career. It is of importance to the Navy that these men get the best possible start in their new venture. The transition from civilian to military life must be smooth; indoctrination in the customs, traditions, and regulations of the service must be thorough; basic Navy knowledges and skills must be developed; pride in and love for the Navy must be

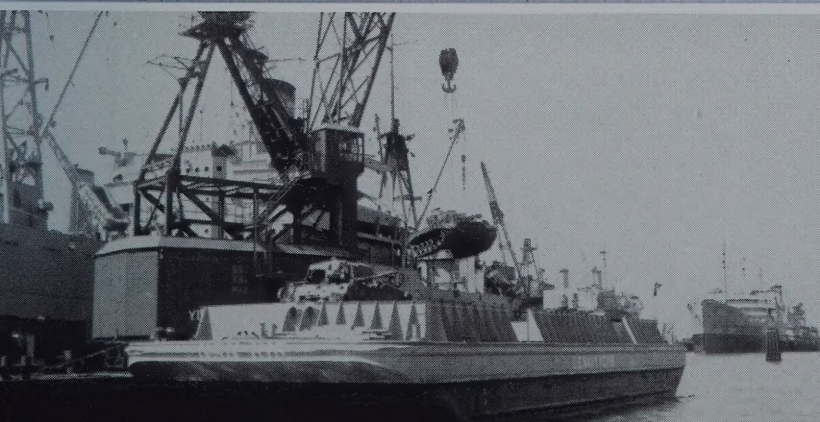
carefully cultivated. Especially in time of peace must there be an increase in the emphasis placed on the mental, moral and social development of the individual. He must be led to a desire for self-improvement and advancement; a realization of his status in and importance to the Navy—a sense of belonging; and understanding of his place in a democracy as a sailor and a citizen—a fuller appreciation of the American way of life; the adoption, for himself, of high standards of responsibility, military performance and conduct.

The Navy's stake in this enterprise is tremendous. From these men will come the petty officers, the warrant officers, and some of the officers of the Navy of the future. That Navy can be no better than its men. The goals set forth above are stated in terms of ideals, hence can never be fully realized. But it is in recruit training that progress toward these goals must begin. And continued progress, wherever these men may be throughout the Navy, will ultimately produce the strong, effective manpower required for the most powerful Navy in the world.

THE END

The information contained in this editorial, and in all other written presentations, features and captions appearing in this publication, was obtained from official United States Navy sources.

The pictures illustrating this editorial are official United States Navy photographs.





CAPTAIN CLIFFORD ASHTON FINES, U. S. NAVY
Commander
Naval Training Center



CAPTAIN CLIFFORD ASHTON FINES, U.S.N., relieved Captain Robert Hall Smith, U.S.N., on 30 June 1952, and became the second commander of the Naval Training Center since its reactivation in February of 1951. Prior to assuming his present duties, Captain Fines was the Chief of Staff to the Commander, Amphibious Group TWO, and a member of the Joint Amphibious Board.

Captain Fines has served with distinction in many key billets, both afloat and ashore, since his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1924.

During World War II, he served successively as the Commanding Officer of the destroyer USS BENSON; as Operations Officer of the Naval Operating Base at Oran, Algeria; as a student at

the Army-Navy Staff College and the Naval War College; and as Plans Officer on the Staff of the Commander, THIRD Amphibious Force, in which billet he participated in the assault landings at Lingayen, Luzon, P. I., Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

His post-war assignments included command of a destroyer squadron; a tour of duty as Professor of Naval Science at the University of Colorado; and command of the USS MOUNT OLYMPUS, the flagship of the Commander, Amphibious Group TWO.

Captain Fines has been awarded many service and campaign medals; and has been decorated, in recognition of outstanding services, with the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" Citation, and the Commendation Metal Pendant.



CAPTAIN HAMILTON W. HOWE, U. S. NAVY
Commanding Officer
Administrative Command



CAPTAIN HAMILTON WILCOX HOWE, U.S.N., the Commanding Officer, Administrative Command, since July 1953, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1926 and commissioned an Ensign. His sea cruises have included duty in battleships, carriers, destroyers and destroyer escorts. His first destroyer was the **USS BAINBRIDGE**.

During World War II he received the Navy Cross for distinguished service as Commanding Officer of the **USS ROPER** in its destruction of a German U-boat. Later, Bronze Star Medals were presented to him for his part in wartime Atlantic convoy, and training ship operations. He was further commended for his participation in the assault on Sicily. The war's end saw him in command of the Naval Training Center, Miami, Florida.

After the war his assignments included command of the attack transport **USS APPLING**; duty on the staff of the Naval War College; and command of Escort Destroyer Squadron Two and Destroyer Squadron Twenty-two. He was Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet, prior to reporting to Bainbridge.

In addition to the Navy Cross and Bronze Star Medals, his decorations include the Commendation Metal Pendant and the Special Breast Order of the Cloud and Banner of China. Campaign medals are Yangtze Service, American Defense Service, American Area, European-African-Middle Eastern Area, World War II Victory, and National Defense Service.



CAPTAIN FREDERICK WOLSIEFFER, U. S. NAVY
Commanding Officer
Recruit Training Command



CAPTAIN FREDERICK WOLSIEFFER, U.S.N., assumed the duties of Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Command on 6 April 1951. Prior to reporting to the Training Center, he served as Executive Officer of the cruiser USS WORCESTER which participated in the support of the United Nations ground forces on the East Coast of Korea by blockade and bombardment of key enemy ports and positions.

Since graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1932, he has served afloat in various billets in battleships, cruisers and destroyers; and ashore as an instructor of Midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, and as Assistant Director of Training

in the THIRD Naval District with administrative duties in connection with the College, Reserve and Fleet Training Programs.

During World War II, he served successively as the Commanding Officer of the destroyer USS WILKES in the North Atlantic, African and European campaigns; and as the Commanding Officer of the radar picket destroyer USS CHEVALIER in the Asiatic-Pacific theater of combat operations.

In addition to the many service and campaign medals awarded him, Captain Wolsieffer's decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" Citation, and the Commendation Metal Pendant with Combat "V" Citation and Bronze Star in lieu of a second award.



COMMANDER NELSON C. BLIVEN, U. S. NAVY
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command

COMMANDER NELSON C. BLIVEN, U.S.N., assumed the duties of Executive Officer, Recruit Training Command on 4 May 1953. Previous to reporting he had reactivated, recommissioned and served as Commanding Officer of the USS SMALLEY (DD565), a FLETCHER Class destroyer.

After graduation from the Massachusetts Nautical School, Boston, Massachusetts, in April 1940 with a Third Mate's License, having served two years as a cadet on board the schoolship "NANTUCKET," a three-masted squarerigged sailing vessel, Commander Bliven was commissioned an Ensign, Merchant Marine Reserve. Upon completion of a tour of duty as Cadet Officer Instructor for the U. S. Maritime Commission at Admiral Billard Academy, New London, Connecticut, he



volunteered for Active Naval Service in October 1940.

During World War II he served in various capacities afloat in the seaplane tender USS ALBEMARLE, the transport USS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and as Executive Officer of the transport USS STORM KING. While serving with the Amphibious Forces, Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, he participated in the invasions of French Morocco, Sicily, Saipan, Palau, Leyte, Luzon and Iwo Jima. Post war assignments have included duties with the staffs of the General Line School and the Recruit Training Command at Newport, R. I., and as Executive Officer of the destroyer USS FORREST ROYAL. In January 1946 he earned his Chief Mate's License, and in September 1946 transferred to the Regular Navy.

History of the Naval Training

The U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland, first came into being when the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, approved the site and the purchase of the land and buildings from the Jacob Tome Institute in early 1942. This property, consisting of about 330 acres with buildings of the Tome School for boys located thereon, was enlarged by the purchase of adjacent parcels of land, and the construction of over 500 additional buildings, which brought the total area of Bainbridge to 1,132 acres.

Bainbridge is located on high rolling land beginning at the top of an escarpment overlooking the small river town of Port Deposit, Maryland, on the

northeast bank of the Susquehanna River. The reservation is 35 miles northeast of Baltimore, between U. S. Routes 1 and 40, and approximately 75 miles from Washington and Philadelphia. The activity, being located near the center of the Atlantic Seaboard, is under the military command and coordination control of the Commandant, FIFTH Naval District, whose headquarters are in Norfolk, Virginia.

President Roosevelt named the Training Center "Bainbridge" for Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the famous frigate "CONSTITUTION" which was immortalized in the poem "Old Ironsides". In naming the Center for Commodore Bainbridge the President, it is understood, credited him as a founder of the first Naval Training School, and expressed the wish that the standards first established by the Commodore would be carried on by the activity bearing his name. There is no question that Bainbridge has more than lived up to President Roosevelt's wish.

The Bainbridge Training Center was first activated on October 1, 1942, and ten days later was in operation training the newly arrived recruits. At the conclusion of hostilities on V-J Day, August 14, 1945, the Recruit Training Command had trained a total of 244,277 recruits to man the ships and far flung bases of our wartime Navy. In addition,

Main Gate



Center at Bainbridge, Maryland

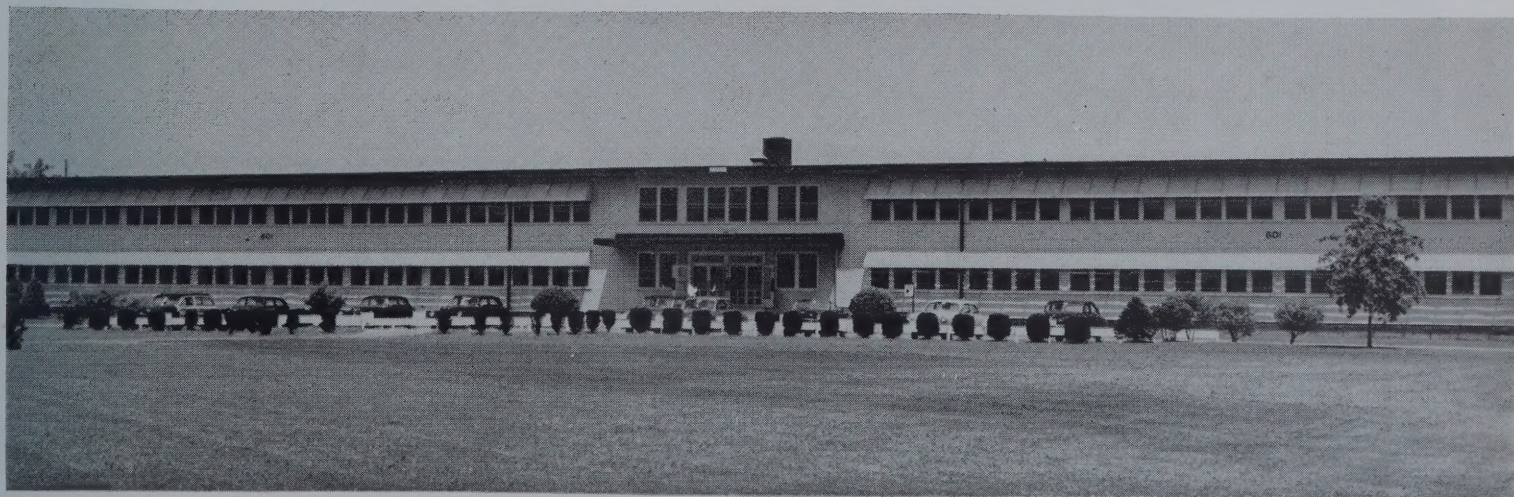
the Service School Command had trained and graduated 24,484 men in technical ratings. From August 1945 to June 1947 the training activities of the Center decreased due to post-war conditions and the eventual reduction in the strength of the Navy. On June 30, 1947 Bainbridge was deactivated as a Training Center, although the Naval Preparatory School continued to operate until it was transferred to Newport, R. I. in October of 1949. Bainbridge, then, became a "ghost town" staffed with only a small Administrative and Security Unit to protect the buildings from fire and the ever-mounting ravages of time and weather.

In the summer of 1950, when the KOREAN crisis once more made it evident that a large Navy is vital to our nation's defense, plans were formulated to reactivate the Bainbridge Training Center to provide the needed input of trained men to man our rapidly expanding fleet and shore bases. Accordingly, on February 1, 1951, the U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland was reactivated and

Captain Robert Hall Smith, U.S.N. assumed command of the Center in a brief but impressive ceremony.

The Center Commander and his small staff of officers and men found the vast Center to be in a pathetic state of disrepair. The temporary buildings in particular, long unused and unheated, were in need of extensive repairs, replacement items, and refurbishment. A contract to restore these buildings, and the areas in general, to their former use was awarded to the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore, and soon large crews of carpenters, electricians, plumbers and hundreds of other craftsmen and helpers were busily engaged in the rehabilitation work. In the succeeding weeks the progress of rehabilitation was so rapid that the target date for the commencement of recruit training was moved ahead, and on April 5, 1951 the first recruits reported aboard for training. The original input of 500 recruits per week was soon stepped up to 1000 per week and continued at

Headquarters, Recruit Training Command



that rate. On June 23, 1951 approximately 500 recruits completed their eleven week course of basic training. Every week thereafter the number of recruits completing their training are in direct proportion to the current scheduled weekly input.

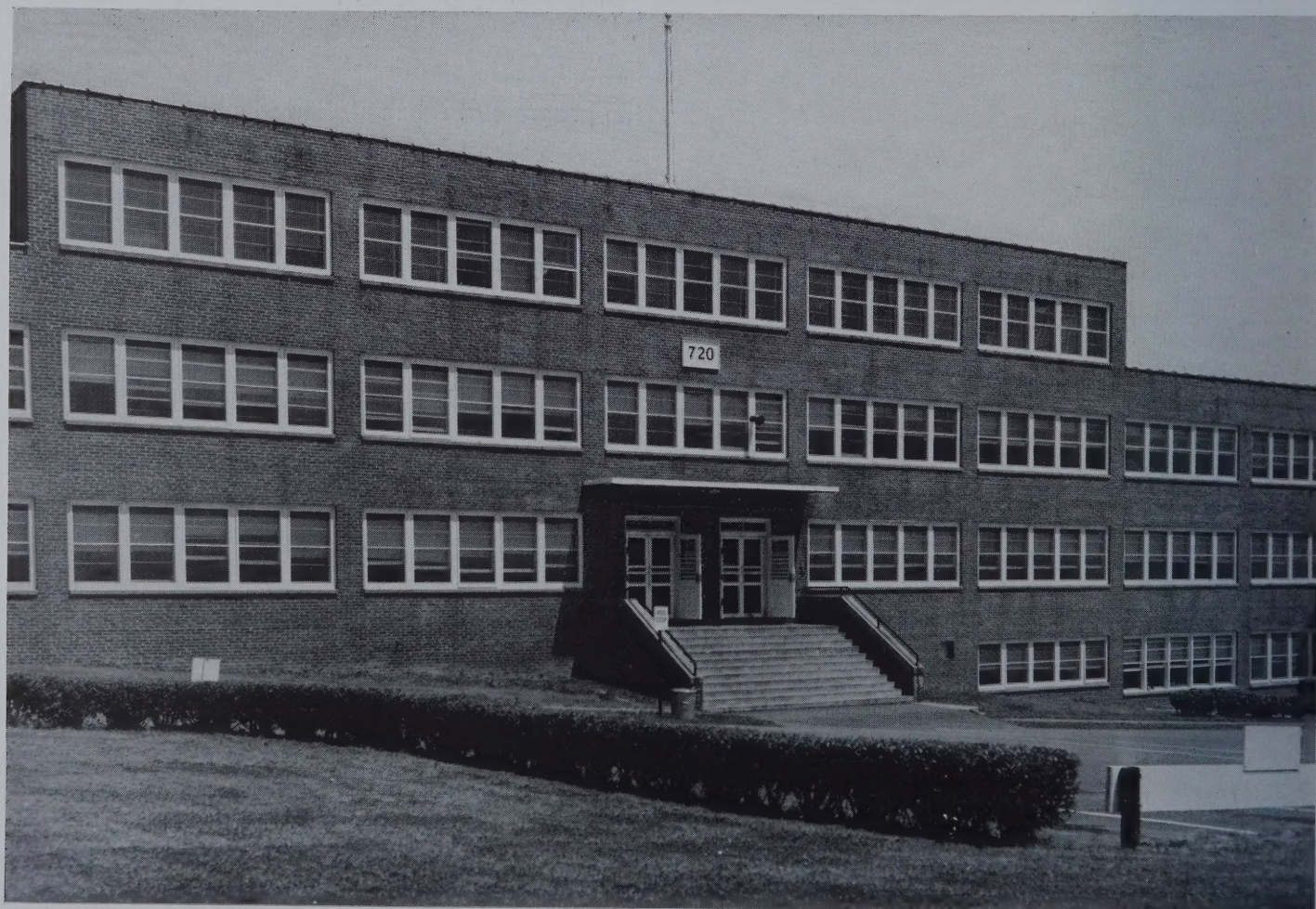
The U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland, under the command of the Center Commander, actually consists of four subordinate activities, each under a Commanding Officer. These activities are: The U.S. Naval Administrative Command, the Recruit Training Command, the Service School Command, and the U.S. Naval Hospital.

The Administrative Command serves as the staff of the Center Commander in his direction and administration of the other subordinate commands, and performs for him all the administrative, operational and logistic functions not specifically assigned to other commands. These various functions include security, fire protection, supply, disbursing, commissary, Navy Exchange, personnel and religious

administration, medical and dental care, maintenance and repair, transportation, communications and other vital services essential to the efficient and effective operation of a community totaling approximately 35,000 persons. A component activity of the Administrative Command is the Dental Technicians School whose mission is to provide recruits and fleet personnel with the technical knowledge and training required to develop dental technicians for duty with the fleet and shore based forces.

The Recruit Training Command, the largest of the four subordinate commands, is responsible for the administration of the Recruit Basic Training Program the principles of which are to guide the recruit in the transition from civilian to military life; to introduce him to naval customs, traditions, discipline and esprit de corps; and, by intensive training and schooling, to fit him for naval service. The facilities of the Recruit Training Command consist of four large Camps each named after famous naval heroes

Headquarters, Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.





Regimental Drill Hall

—Rodgers, Perry, James, and Barney. Each Camp is an entity in itself—with its own great drill hall, swimming pool, rifle range, mess hall, drill field, classrooms, barracks, and recreational facilities—and has the capacity to berth, mess and train a regiment of 5,000 population.

Three of the Camps are used to train regular male recruits to the maximum total capacity of 15,000 men. The fourth Camp contains special facilities for training male recruits attached to the Recruit Preparatory Training Unit, and for male reserve recruits ordered to active training duty for a period of two weeks.

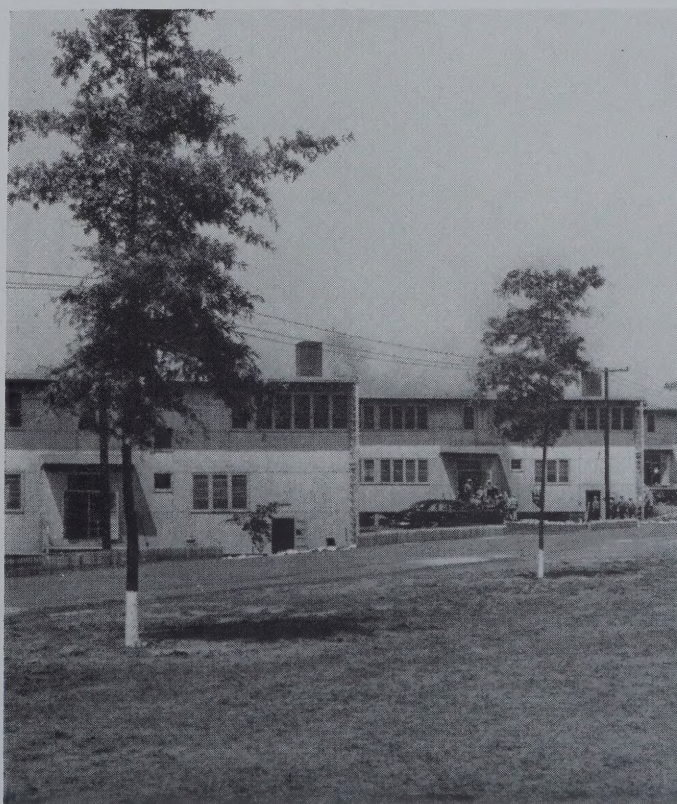
The fourth Camp also contains the only WAVE Recruit Training School in the Navy; which school, previously located at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, was established at Bainbridge in October of 1951.

The Service School Command, the third major activity, provides further training to recruits and fleet personnel in the technical knowledge of ratings required by the operating forces, and prepares them for more advanced education and training in such special fields as gunnery, fire control, radio and other technical subjects. A component activity of the Service School Command is the United

States Naval Preparatory School which, during the Fall and Winter months prepares enlisted men from all branches of the Armed Forces for entrance examination to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. During the Summer months this School also trains and selects enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps for entrance in the following Fall to the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program at a college or university of their own choice. The total student capacity of the Service School Command is approximately 4,000 men.

The fourth and last major subordinate activity is the U. S. Naval Hospital, a separate and detached command. The Hospital provides medical and surgical facilities for the proper care of all recruits, students, and permanently assigned naval personnel of the Center and their dependents. Now established as a 500-bed hospital, the capacity can and will be expanded if necessary to 1,500 or 2,000 beds. Operating in conjunction with the Hospital is the Hospital Corps School, with about 1,200 students, whose function is to provide the technical knowledge and training necessary to develop these young men into Hospital Corpsmen for duty with the fleet and shore based forces.

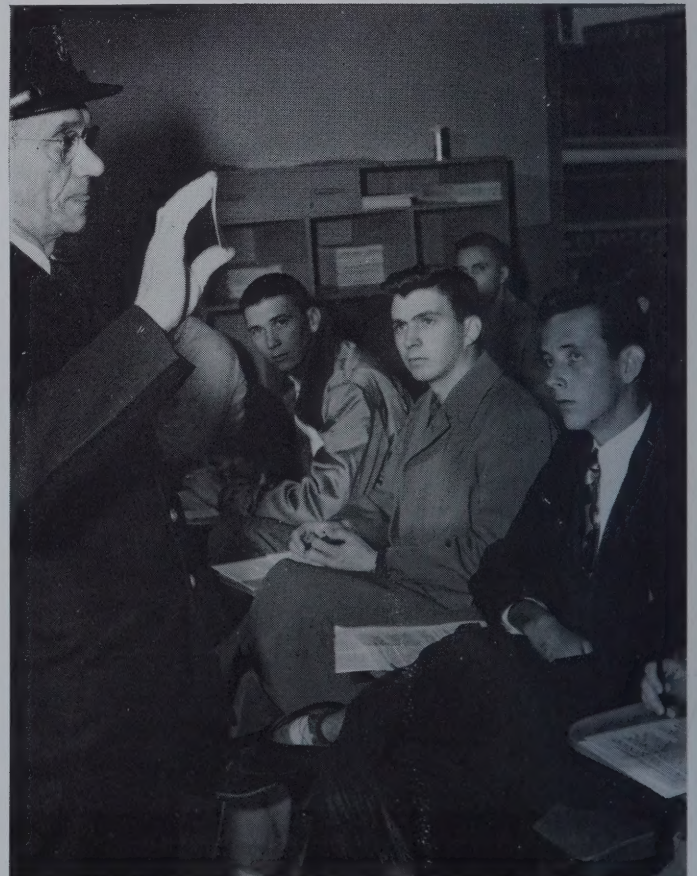
Recruit barracks





Recruits reporting on board.

A group of new arrivals.



Important papers must be filled out properly.

IN PROCESSING

UPON HIS ARRIVAL at the Receiving Unit, the new recruit completes the primary paper work most necessary for the initial administration of his training. Here he is given complete medical and dental examinations, inoculations, and a real "crew" haircut. He then receives a full sea bag of Navy uniforms and accessories, all of which are carefully checked by trained personnel in order to insure a perfect yet comfortable fit.

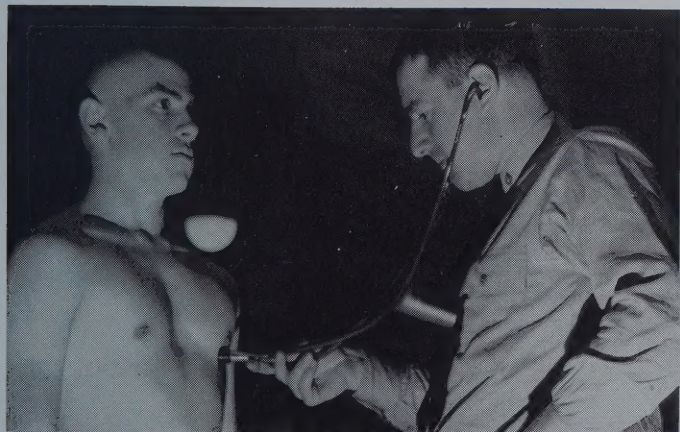
After completing a battery of aptitude and classification tests, he is finally channeled into a newly-formed company under the command of a qualified Chief or First Class Petty Officer.

From the Receiving Unit the new company marches to their assigned barracks where, under the careful guidance of their company commander, they install themselves neatly

and comfortably in their new "home" and prepare for the coming weeks of intensive training.

Each petty officer company commander—especially selected for his demonstrated professional qualities, service experience, and leadership abilities—stays with his men from the time the company is formed to the day they graduate and complete their basic training. Because of his influence on impressionable recruits his attitude determines the attitude of those under him. It's a 24-hour-a-day job for the best petty officers the Navy can muster.

In the new concept of recruit training, the company commander "leads his men"; he doesn't "push them through". To the recruits serving under him, he is a parent, guardian, and a teacher—all rolled into one.

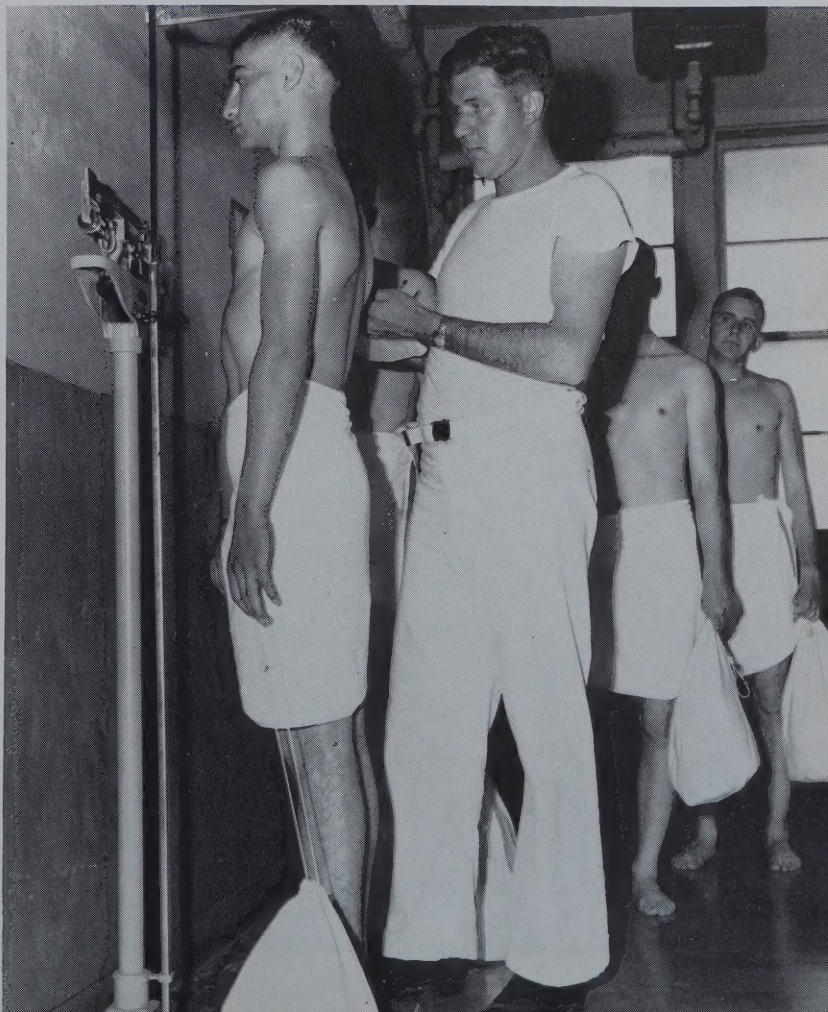


The doctor listens carefully.



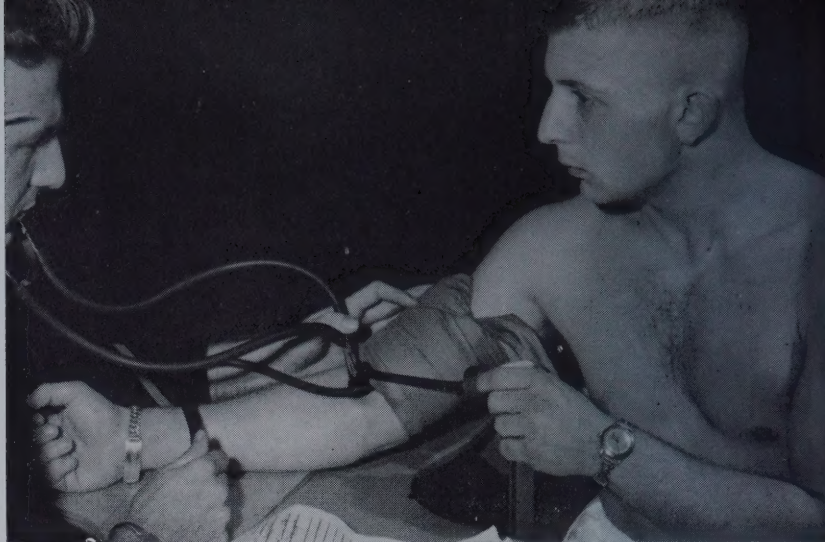
Waiting for uniform issue.

Accurate height and weight is measured.

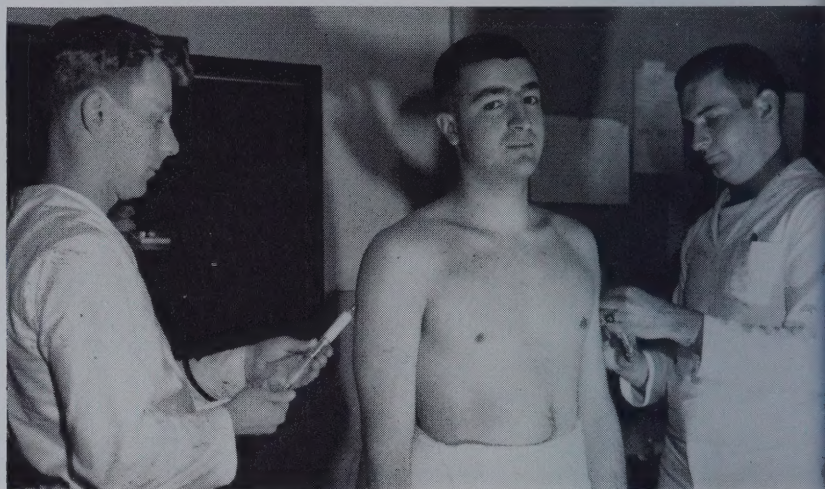




Everyone's blood is typed.

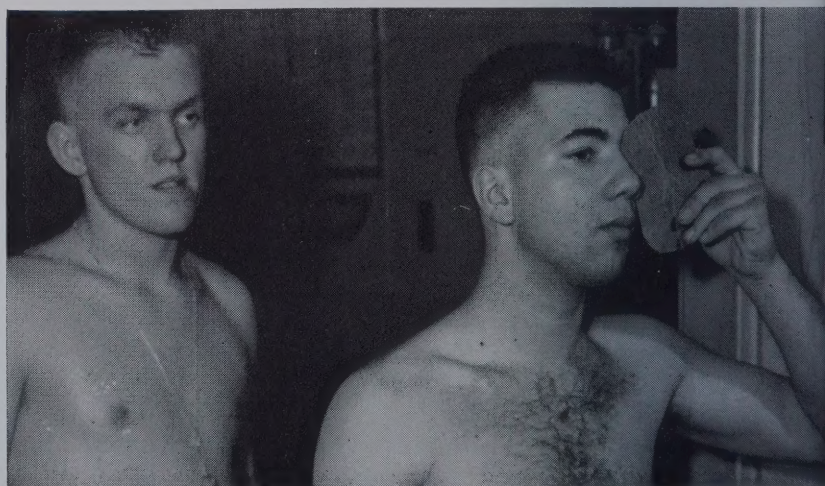


Blood pressure is taken.



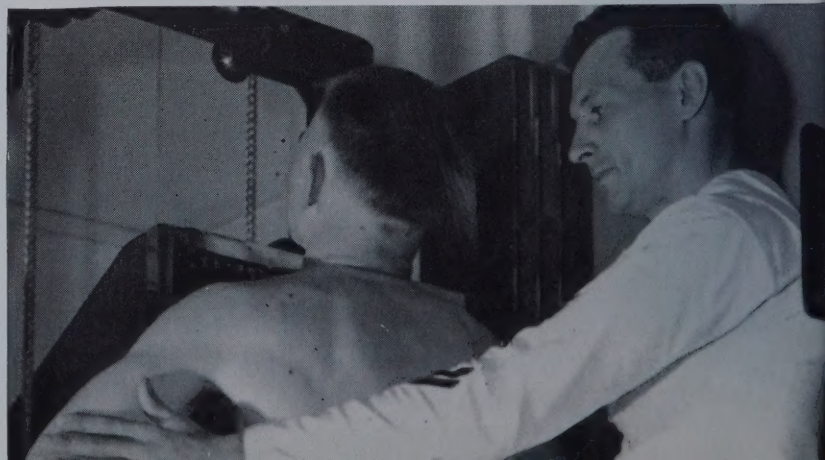
Inoculations are given to insure good health.

Necessary dental work is completed during recruit training.



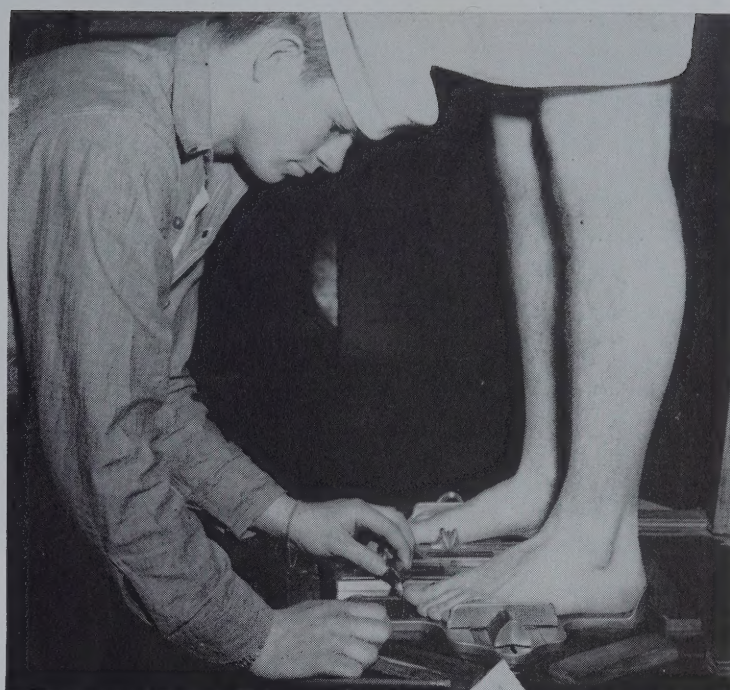
Visual acuity is tested.

Chest X-rays are important.





Hair is cut short for health, comfort and neatness.



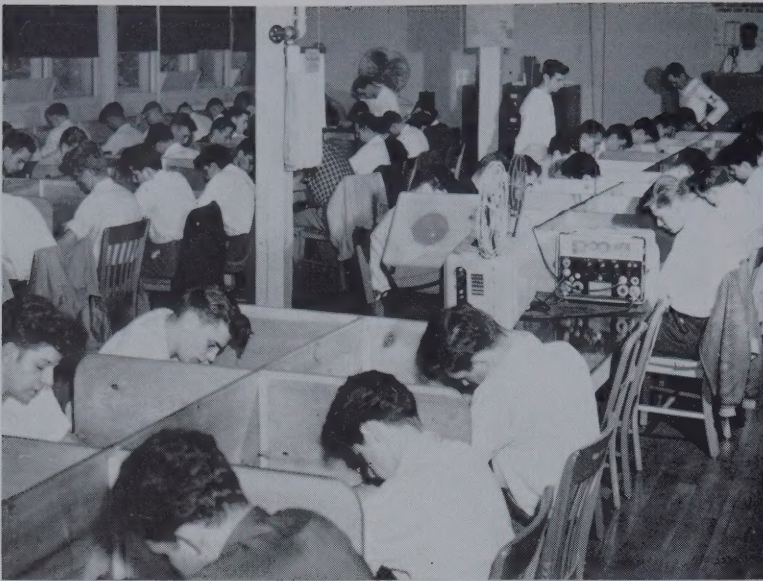
Accurate foot measurements are taken.

Allowance is made for growth.

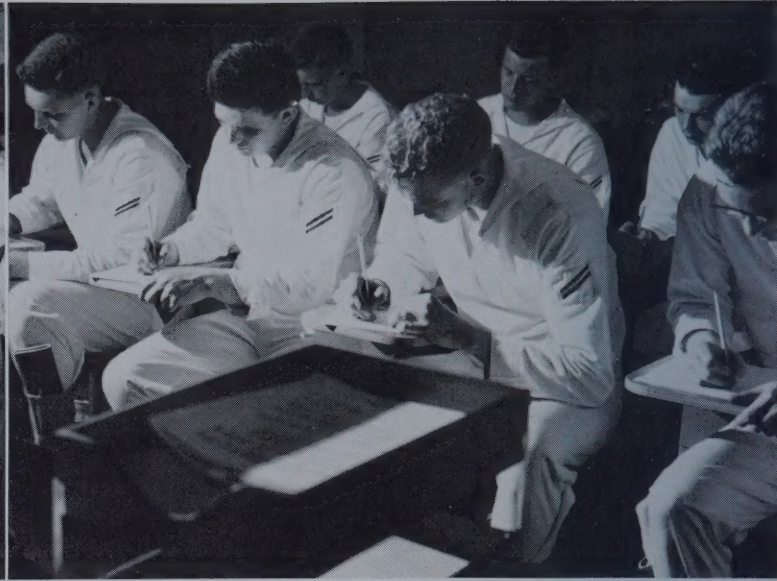


Proper fit is assured.





Basic battery testing.



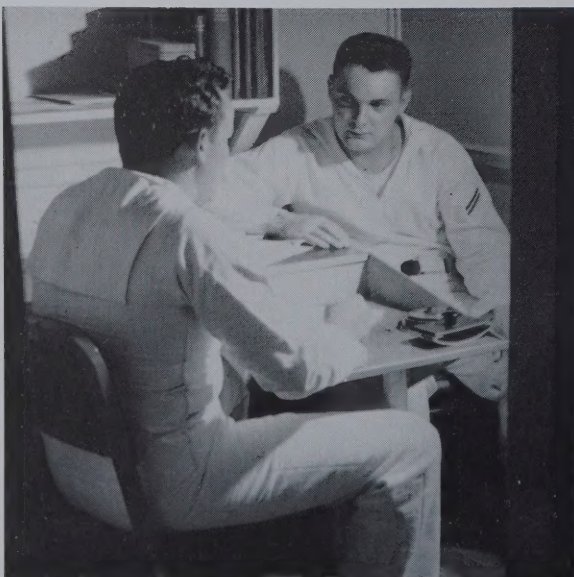
Special qualifications testing.

CLASSIFICATION

DURING THE FIRST DAY of in-processing, a vital phase of Navy life—that of Classification—begins. By means of a battery of aptitude and other tests, followed later by personal interviews, each recruit's previous training and education, past experience, skills, aptitude, motivation and physical characteristics are explored, analyzed and considered in relation to Navy jobs. The end result of this classification process is the eventual assign-

ment of a recruit upon graduation to a general detail with further on-the-job training, or to a technical school for advanced training in specialized fields. Whatever the assignment, the classification procedure insures that—within the practical limits of modern personnel selection techniques—each individual is channeled into a billet wherein he will be able to contribute his utmost toward the over-all accomplishment of the Navy's mission.

Personal interview.



Selection and assignment.



INDOCTRINATION

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THE RECRUIT is first assisted in effecting a smooth and rapid transition from civilian to Navy life during his period of indoctrination. Familiar words take on new and special meanings—familiar things acquire new names—as he becomes acquainted with the unique language of seafaring men. Here the recruit studies the history of the United States Navy, and discovers again that heroes are just men who will not accept defeat, and who will not fail the Navy or the nation. He is acquainted with the customs, traditions and courtesies of the service and, through precept and example of officers, chief petty officers and enlisted instructors, he is stimulated to perpetuate and contribute to this proud heritage.

Toward his better understanding of the government and country he has sworn to defend, the recruit participates in practical citizenship training. He and his shipmates practice democratic processes that demonstrate and clarify his rights, responsibilities and freedoms as a citizen of the United States of America.

Here also, he is alerted to Navy regulations, Naval discipline, and rules of conduct; and begins his study of the Uniform Code of Military Justice—an unprecedented,

INDOCTRINATION

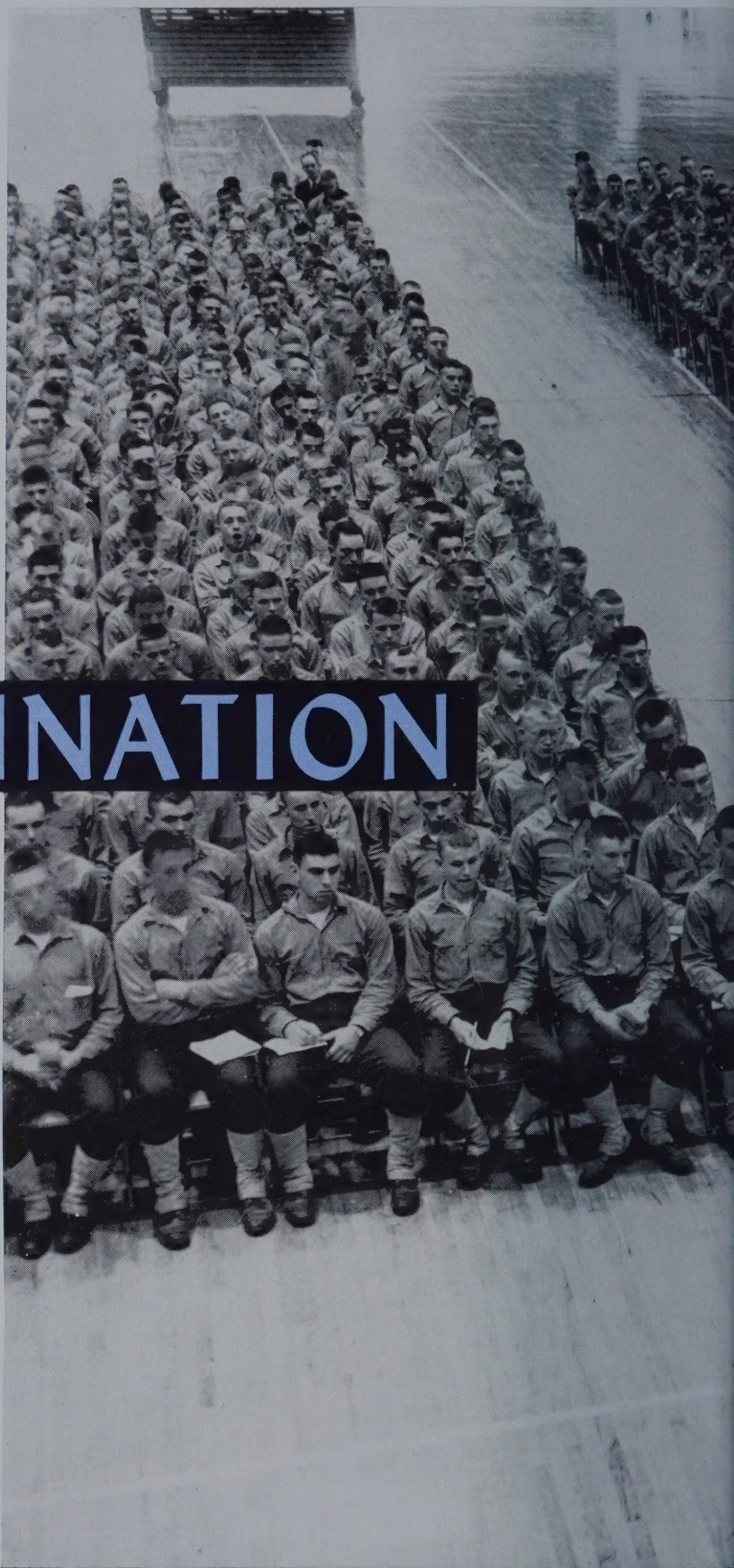
history-making code for the government of the armed forces, designed to preserve every essential constitutional guarantee of a citizen in uniform.

So that he may recognize and utilize efficiently his shipmates' technical proficiencies and command responsibilities—as well as to guide him in the selection of a specialty in which he is most likely to succeed—the recruit is instructed in the insignia and duties of the various ranks and ratings of naval personnel.

To safeguard his health and well-being afloat or ashore, trained hospital corpsmen and dental officers carefully instruct him in the practice of personal hygiene, oral hygiene, emergency first aid measures and food sanitation and handling. He also learns how to care for his clothing and bedding. He adopts the Navy creed—"A clean sailor is a smart sailor."

Where actual conditions cannot be duplicated in the training situation, every modern training aid and technique is employed in the indoctrination area, as in all other areas of recruit instruction, to provide the maximum opportunity for learning.

Now, the new recruit not only understands that he has barely skimmed the surface of nautical "know-how", but also fully realizes that he is beginning to build for himself a firm foundation upon which to base the future knowledge required for his own advancement and ultimate assignment in the Navy.





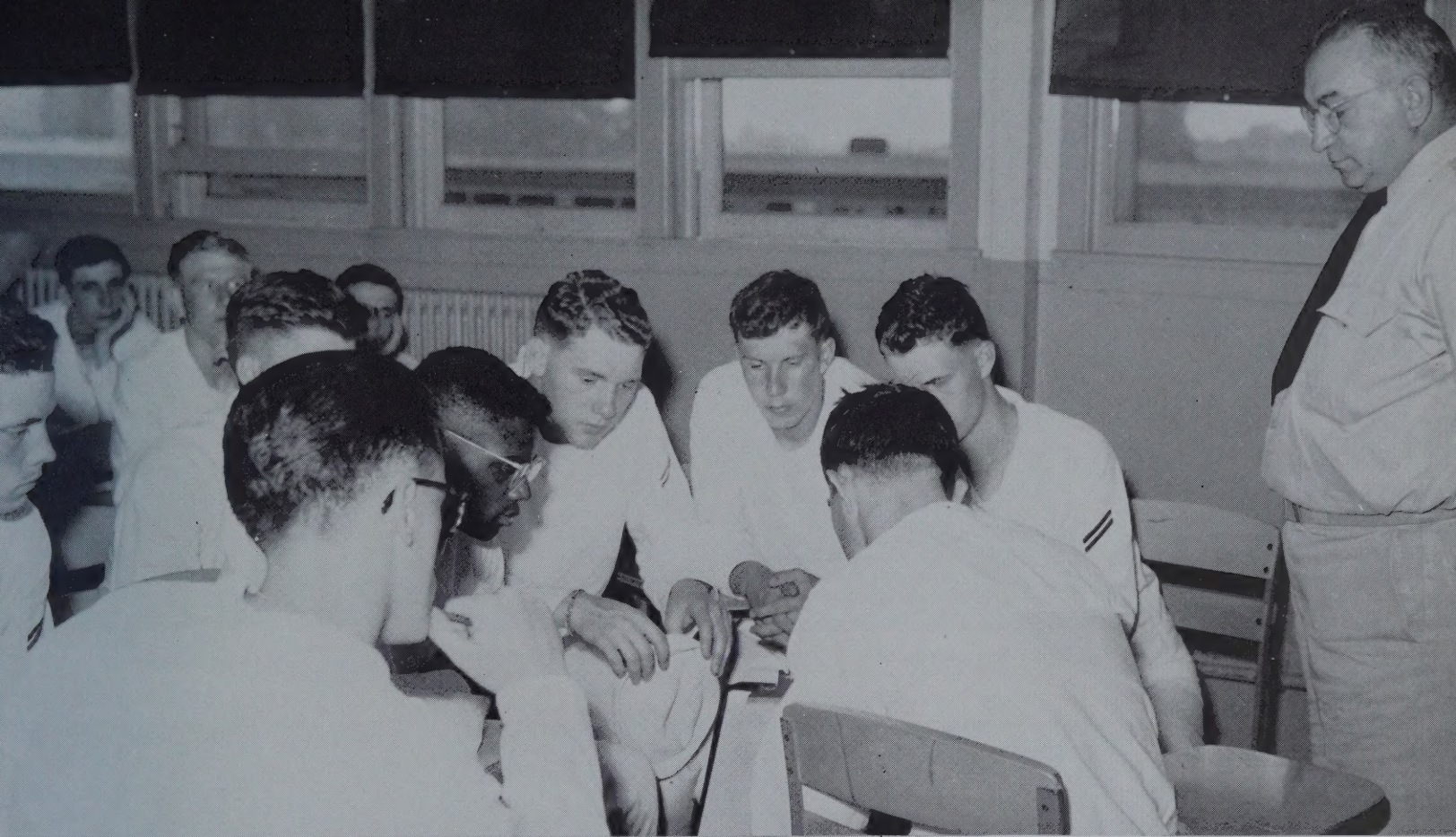
The Executive Officer delivers the "Welcome Aboard" address . . . training commences.



The Company Commander explains the data contained in the "Bluejackets' Manual".

An instructor shows Recruit Educational Petty Officers how to operate a training aids device.

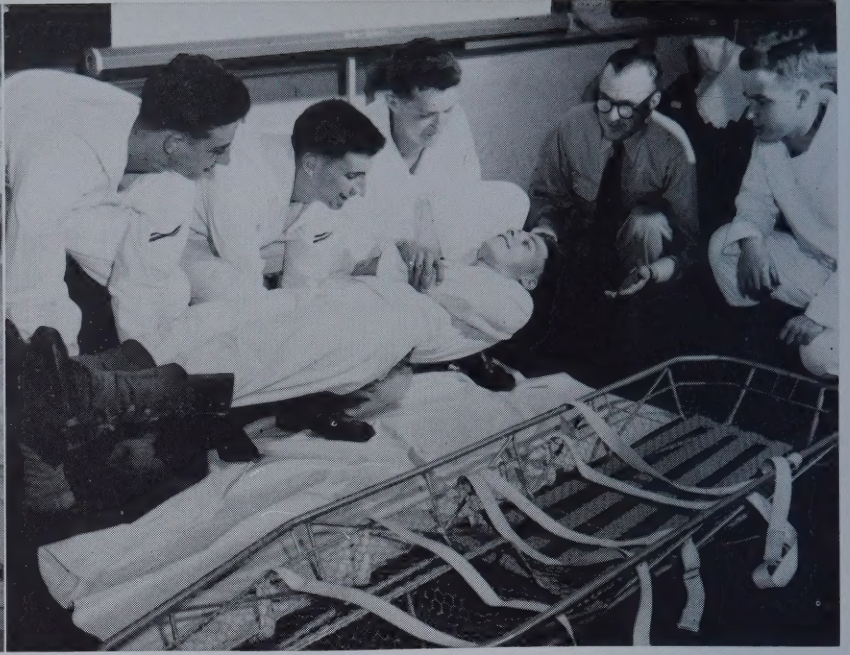




A problem in practical citizenship training is discussed in the classroom.

During classroom instruction in any subject notes are taken for future reference and review.





Recruits learn emergency first aid measures through practical demonstrations.

Complete instructions are given before each Weekly Test and the Final Achievement Test.



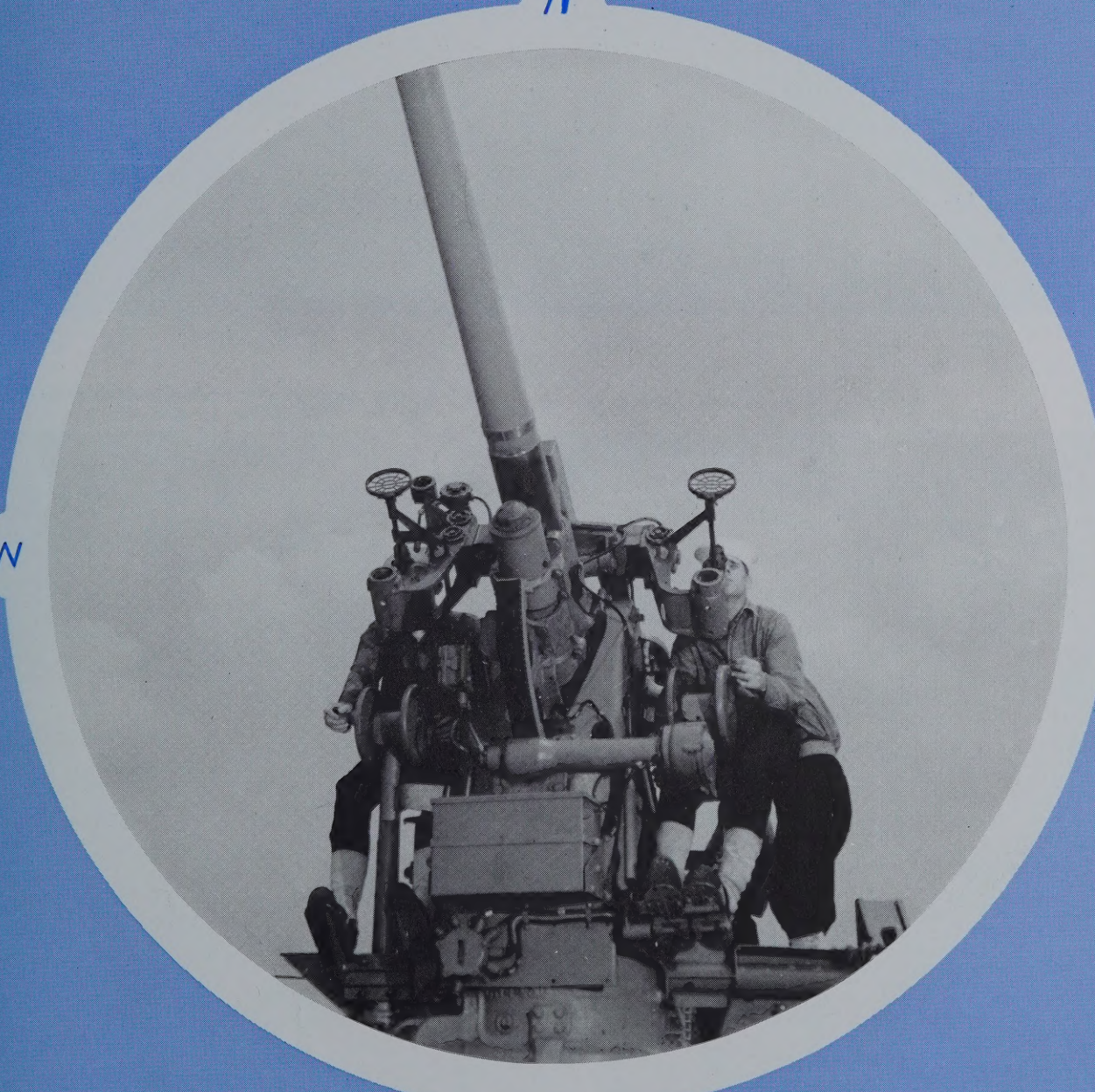
ORDNANCE & GUNNERY

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ORDNANCE & GUNNERY

THE USEFULNESS of a Navy rests primarily upon the fact that it can use its offensive and defensive weapons effectively at sea. Inasmuch as most seamen usually become members of a naval gun crew, it is essential, therefore, that a recruit in basic training gain a fundamental knowledge of the weapons and ammunition he is most likely to encounter while serving at sea.

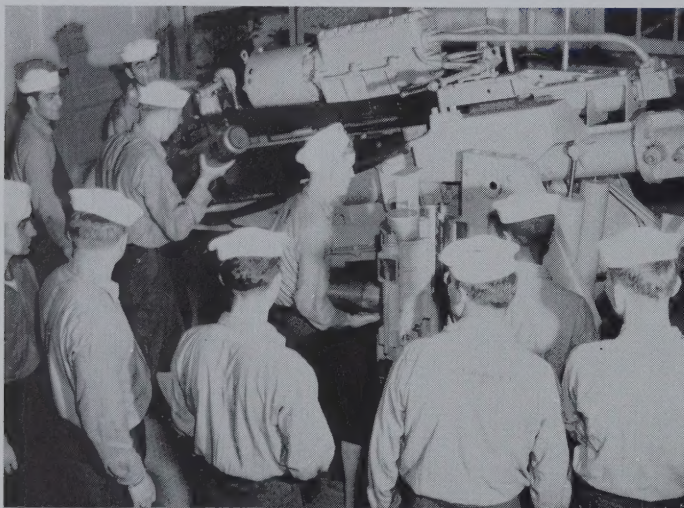
Lectures and classroom instruction are held to a minimum, and wide use is made of models, mock-ups and motion pictures of naval guns in action. Practical demonstrations and participation of the recruit in actual gun and loading drills predominate. Safety precautions are strongly stressed in every period of instruction and strictly enforced in all drills.

Each recruit is also taught the nomenclature and use of various

small arms including the Garand (M-1) rifle, carbine, Thompson sub-machine gun, Browning automatic rifle, and the .45 caliber automatic pistol. In addition, he actually fires the .22 caliber rifle marksmanship course on the small-bore indoor range.

Included in this area of instruction is the presentation of the elements of gas warfare and radiological damage control. Each recruit is thoroughly drilled in the proper care, adjustment and use of the gas mask in order to develop his full confidence in the protection afforded by this modern device. He also is acquainted with factual data concerning the major effects of an atomic bomb explosion, and is shown that potential damage to personnel and property can be greatly reduced by planned action on the part of individuals and groups.

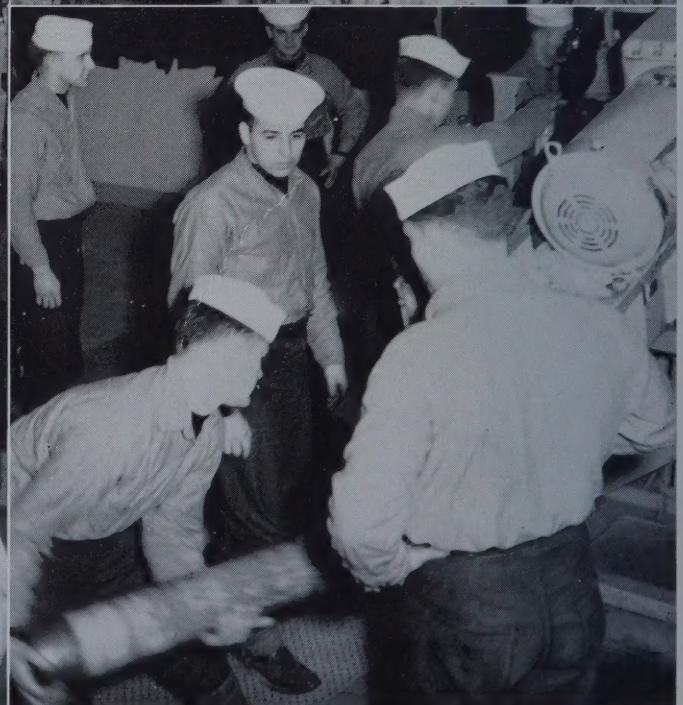
A loading team in action.



The instructor demonstrates proper loading procedures on the 5"/38 caliber loading machine.



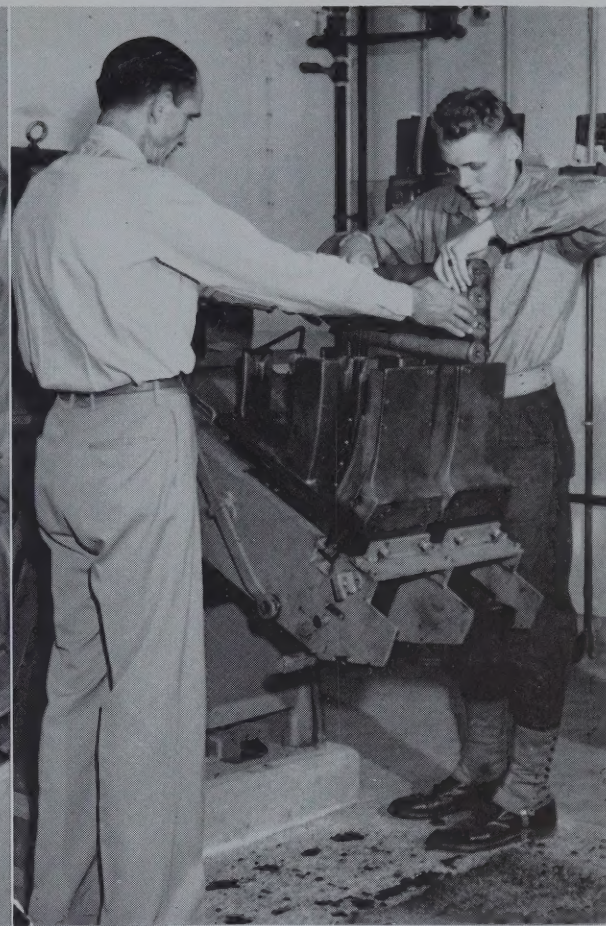
Loading the projectile.



Catching the ejected cartridge case.

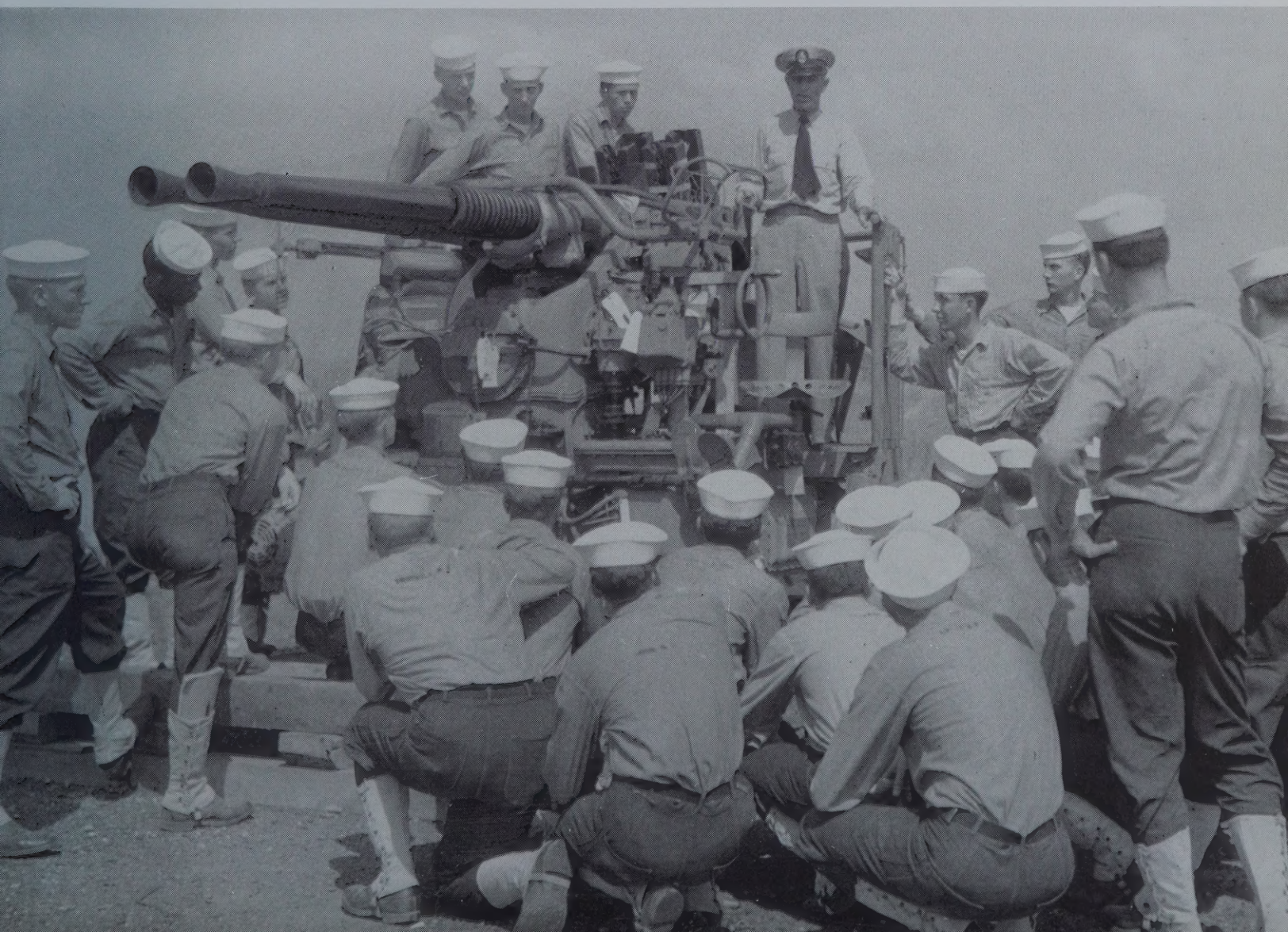


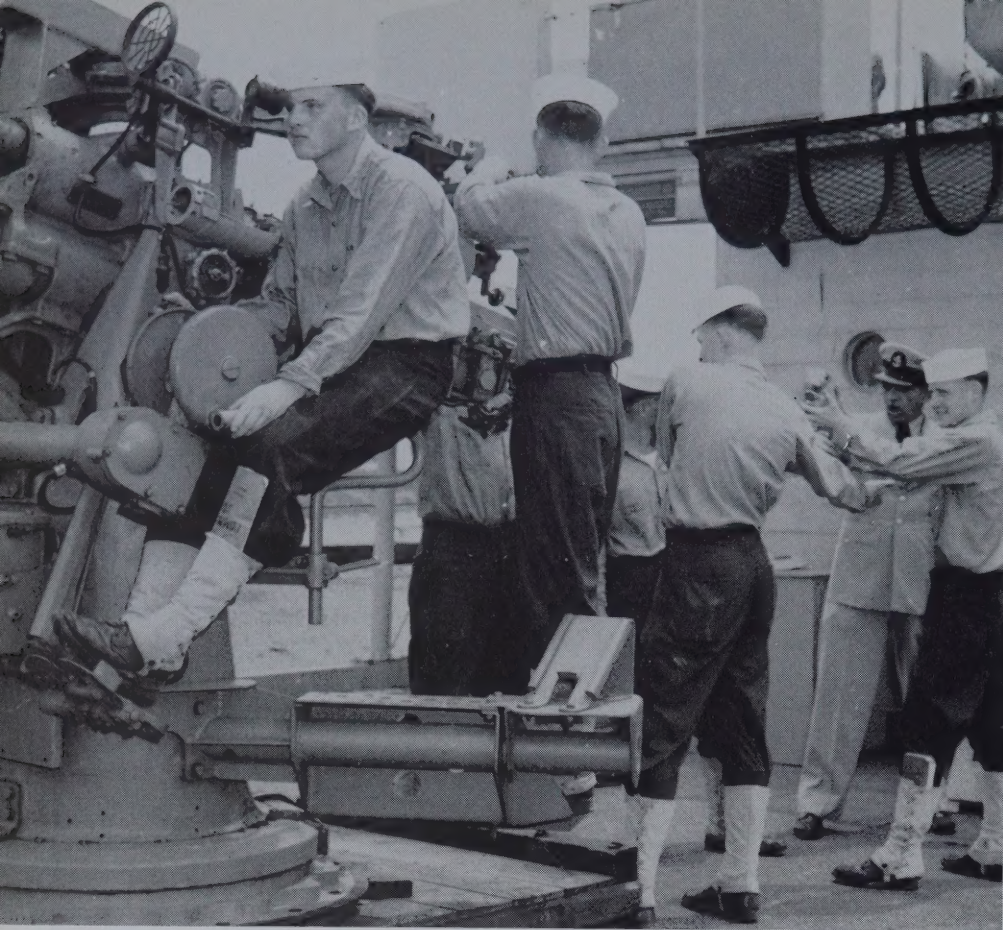
Group instruction on the 40mm loading machine.



Stressing safety precautions in loading.

Explaining the operation of the 40mm twin anti-aircraft gun.





A 3"/50 caliber AA gun on board the mock ship is manned . . .

. . . trained to port . . . and elevated for simulated action against aircraft.

Classroom instruction is given in types of ammunition and explosives; and in safety precautions.



FIXED
SEMI FIXED
BAG TYPE
ROCKET TYPE
4-TYPES EXPLOSIVE
BLACK POWDER
SMOKELESS POWDER
EXPLOSIVE "D"
T.N.T.



Stripping and cleaning service rifles.

Learning the nomenclature and use of small arms and special weapons.



Practical experience is obtained through actual firing of .22 calibre rifles.



Coaches and Tyros on the firing line at the indoor rifle range.

Instruction in the proper care, adjustment and use of the modern gas mask.



SEAMANSHIP

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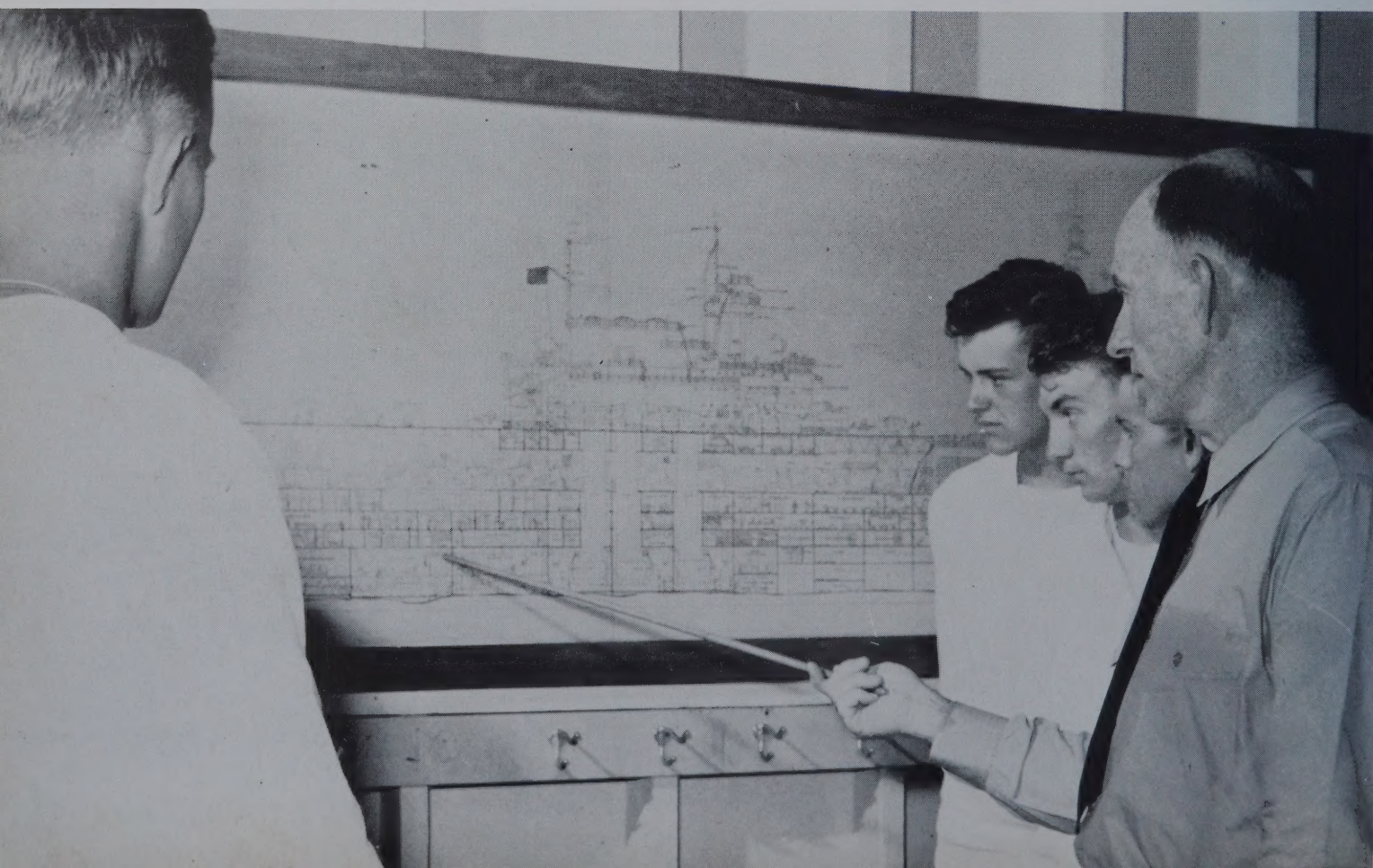
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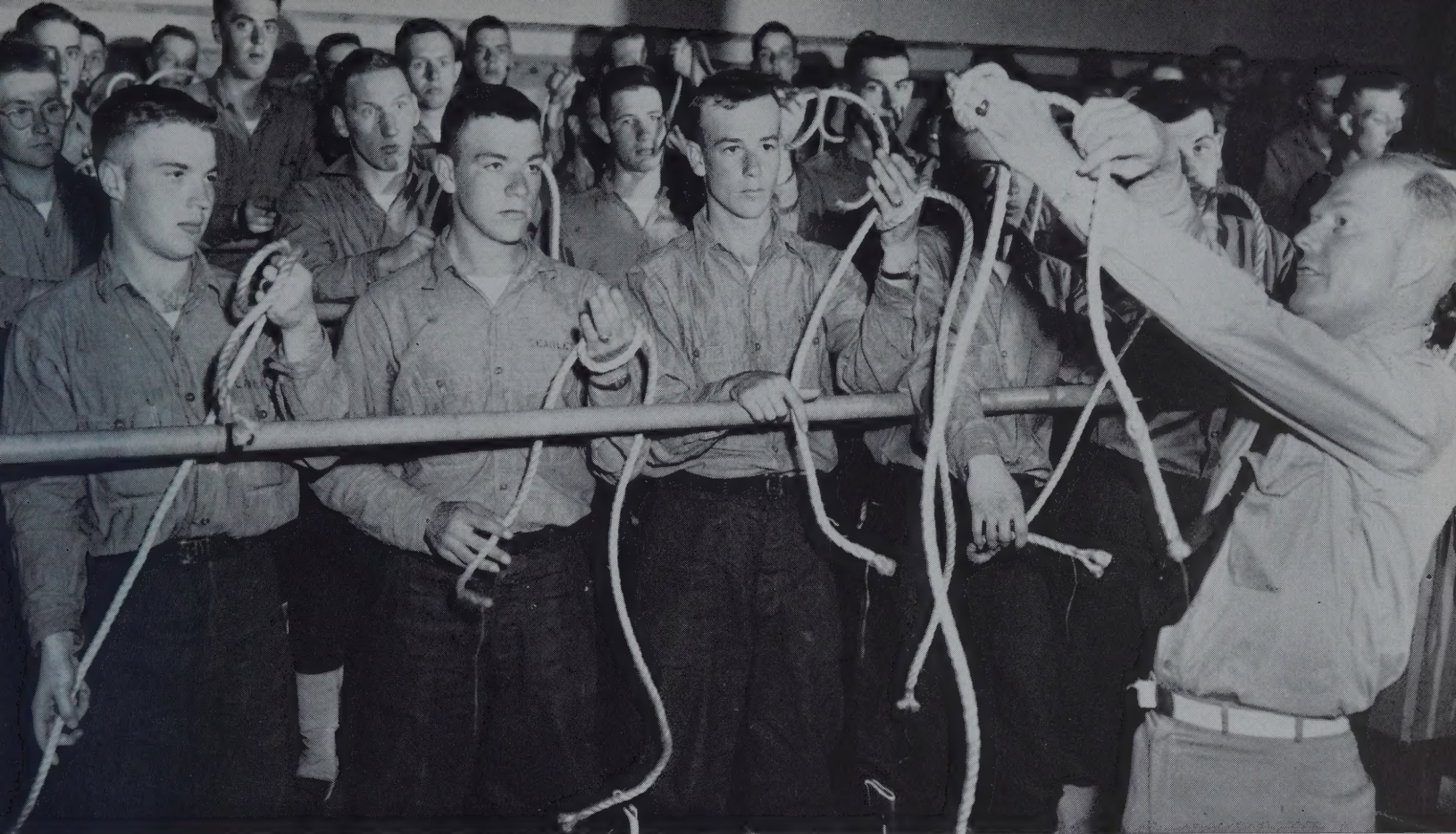


Model ships are used to explain the exterior design features of naval vessels.

SEAMANSHIP

Large posters clearly depict, in longitudinal section, the hull and fittings of modern warships.





Practical work in marlinspike seamanship—learning to tie knots and bends.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL in its mission of guarding the freedom of the seas, the Navy must first be master of its own element—the sea. Modern instruments are an aid to, but no substitute for, superior seamanship.

A widely used dictionary defines seamanship as: "The skill of an able seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship". As in all arts, skill can be attained only through continued practice and experience after the fundamentals of the art have been mastered. No matter what his technical specialty may be, every Navy man must first be a real sailor and a competent seaman.

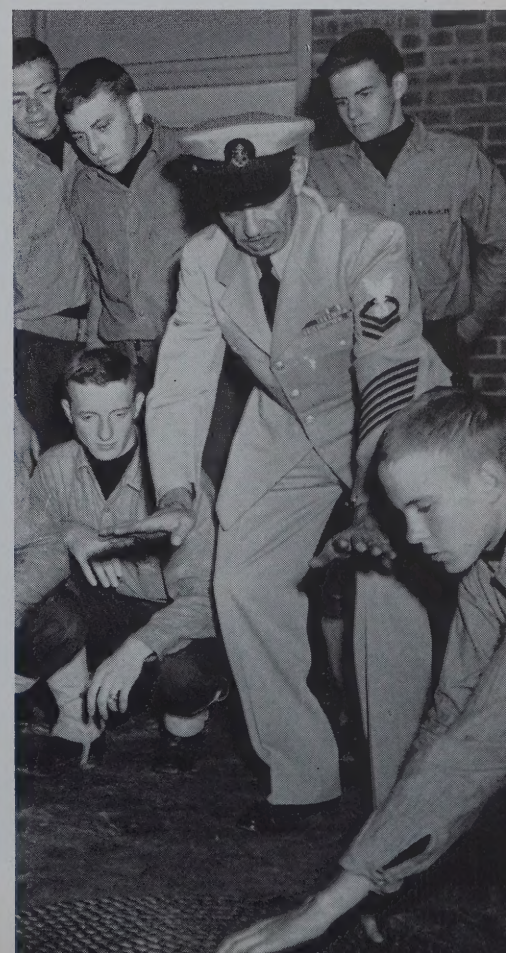
In recruit training, the new Navy man is taught the rudiments of seamanship and closely associated subjects. Here he learns "marlinspike seamanship"—how to select, use, knot, splice and care for lines and ropes. He also becomes acquainted

with the nomenclature of a ship—learning the names and locations of all structural parts, the compartments, and the many and varied fittings found aboard a modern naval vessel.

As part of his seamanship training, the recruit is made familiar with common deck gear, ground tackle, mooring procedures, and the types and uses of various small craft. He practices elementary signalling, operates battle telephones, and learns the important duties and responsibilities of a lookout.

Finally, participation with his shipmates in general drills on board a mockship not only enables him to put his newly found skills into practice as an individual, but also teaches him the vital necessity of coordinated group action in routine evolutions as well as in the event of any emergency.

For neatness a line must be flemished down—just so.

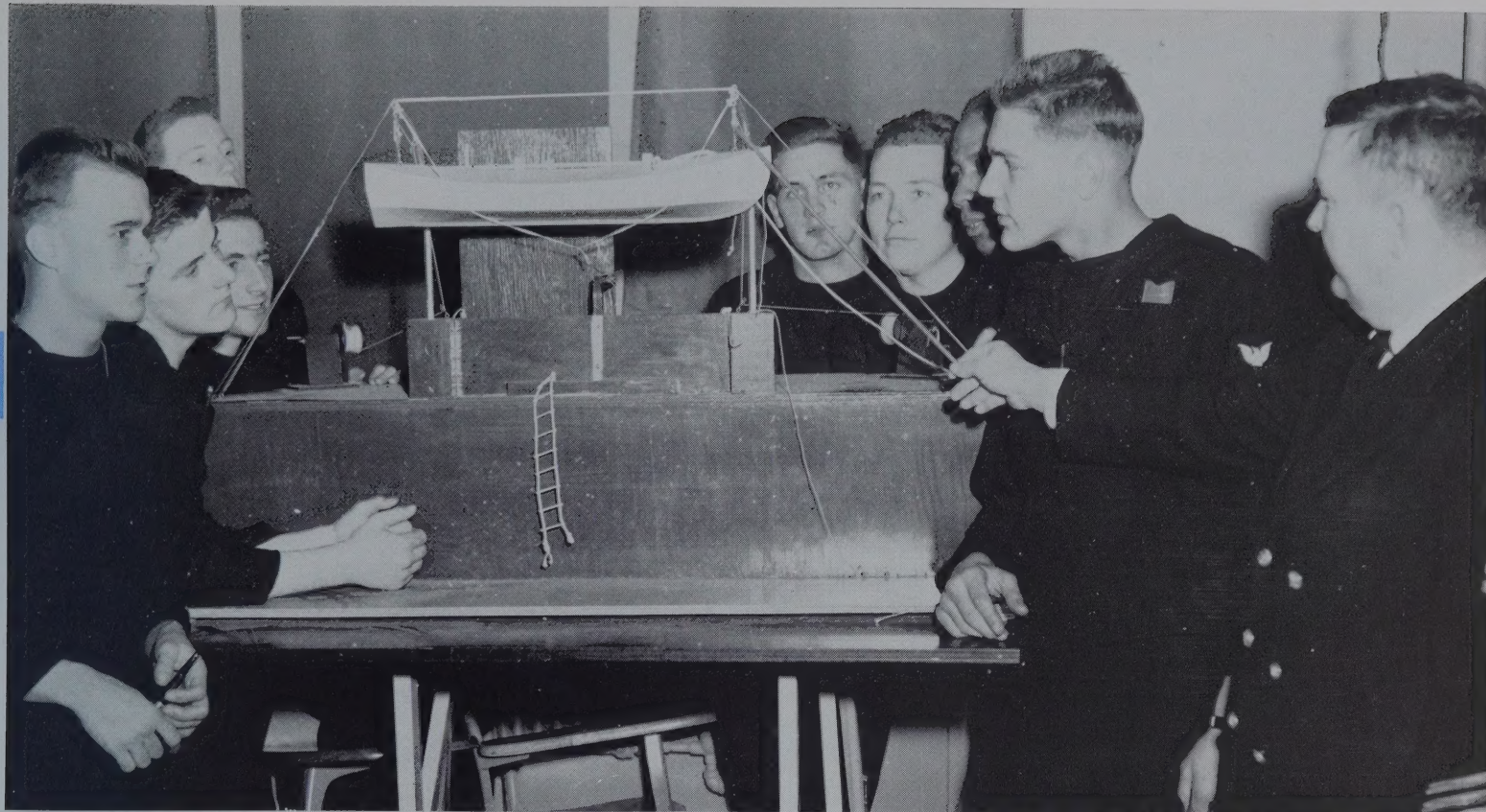




Steersmen learn to maintain a true course by means of the gyro-compass.

An instructor explains the operation and use of the bridge engine order telegraph.





A scale model is used to teach the fundamentals of hoisting and lowering a life boat.



Semaphore signalling plays an important part in Navy visual communications.



The R. T. S.

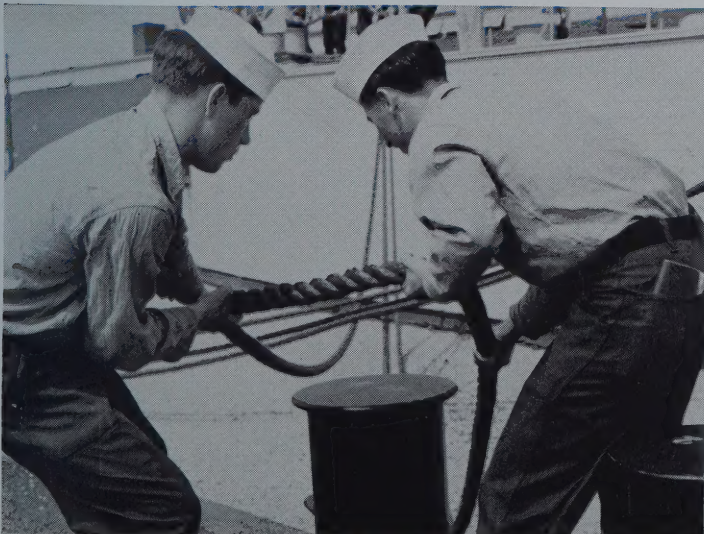
The R.T.S. Commodore, Bainbrige's dry-land ship provides practical drills in deck seamanship.



Commodore



Under the watchful eye of the instructor recruits perform the exacting tasks that will be required aboard ship at sea.





Precise instructions are given in sound-powered telephone talking procedures.



Lookouts learn how to report objects sighted by the relative bearing method.

FIRE FIGHTING

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FIRE FIGHTING

THE STATEMENT: "Fire is man's best friend and his worst enemy" could be rephrased in the light of factual data to read: "Fire is an enemy's best friend and our worst enemy".

More ships were lost by fire than by physical damage sustained by hits in the early days of World War II. Fire has been used as a weapon throughout history, and its continued use in more efficient forms through research and development is to be expected.

The Navy has realized the tremendous potential of fire, both in peace and war, and has taken counter measures by establishing an effective fire fighting training program throughout the service. Accordingly, an introductory experience in actual fire fighting is given to every recruit in basic training.

First, he is taught the simple chemistry of fire so that he will understand the nature of the various kinds of fire. Then, he is thoroughly instructed in the use of each piece of the highly specialized Navy fire fighting equipment, and in the battle-tested methods employed in combatting all kinds of fire, both afloat and ashore.

After thorough indoctrination in the equipment, operating techniques, and safety precautions he—together with his shipmates in small groups and guided by experienced personnel—actually extinguishes raging oil and gasoline fires in simulated shipboard compartments, various structures, and a mock aircraft.



An instructor explains the function of small equipment.





A recruit fire fighter stands by with the Navy all-purpose nozzle.

Recruits connect hose to a Navy "handy-billy" portable pump.





Recruits learn to use the oxygen breathing apparatus.

Closing in on a compartment fire.





The tank fire is utilized to demonstrate how fires can be controlled and extinguished by the proper use of Navy fire-fighting equipment.

The oil fire in the open tank is extinguished by a fine spray of water.





A raging gasoline fire in a mock aircraft about to be extinguished by the use of chemical foam.

At the end of the day's fire-fighting all hose is laid out neatly to permit drainage.



PHYSICAL TRAINING

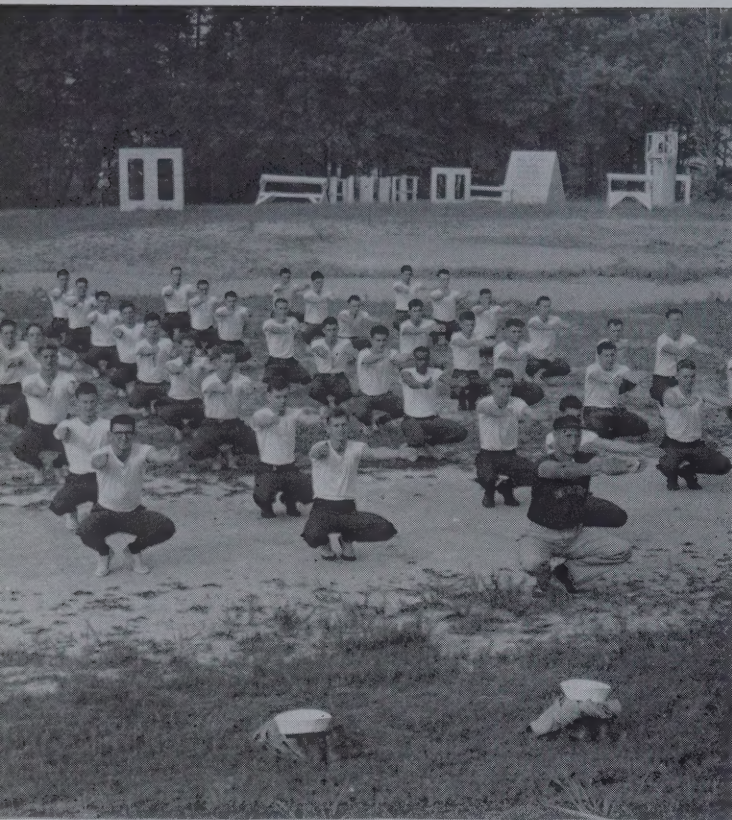
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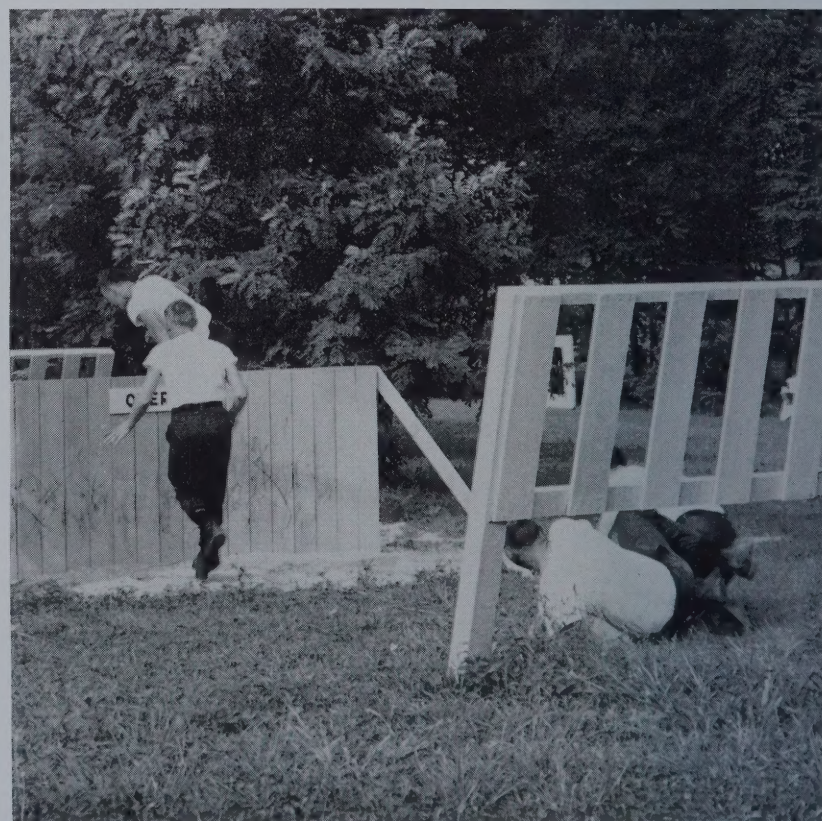
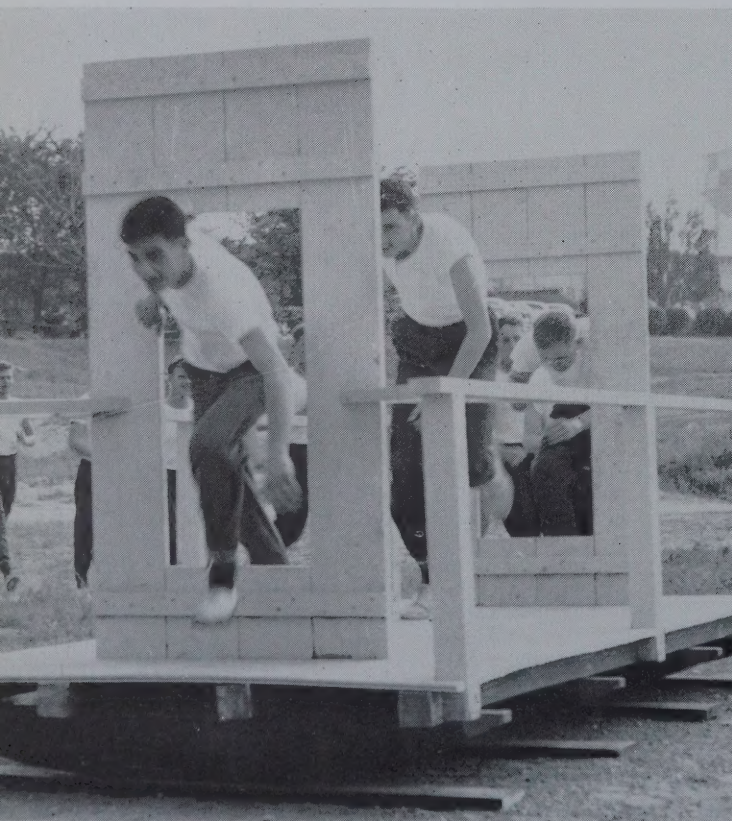
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Stamina, agility and confidence in one's self is required to successfully complete the obstacle course.



PHYSICAL

A SOUND MIND in a sound body is one of the basic aims of recruit training. A Navy man must be physically fit to withstand the rigors of a seagoing life; he must be a qualified swimmer who can safely leave a sinking ship and live to fight again; and he must have developed, through athletic competition, a sense of fair play, a team spirit, and a fighting heart.

Integrated into the recruit curriculum and considered of equal importance with academic work, the physical training program has, as its main objectives: the development of good posture, muscular coordination, strength, ability and endurance in recruits. These

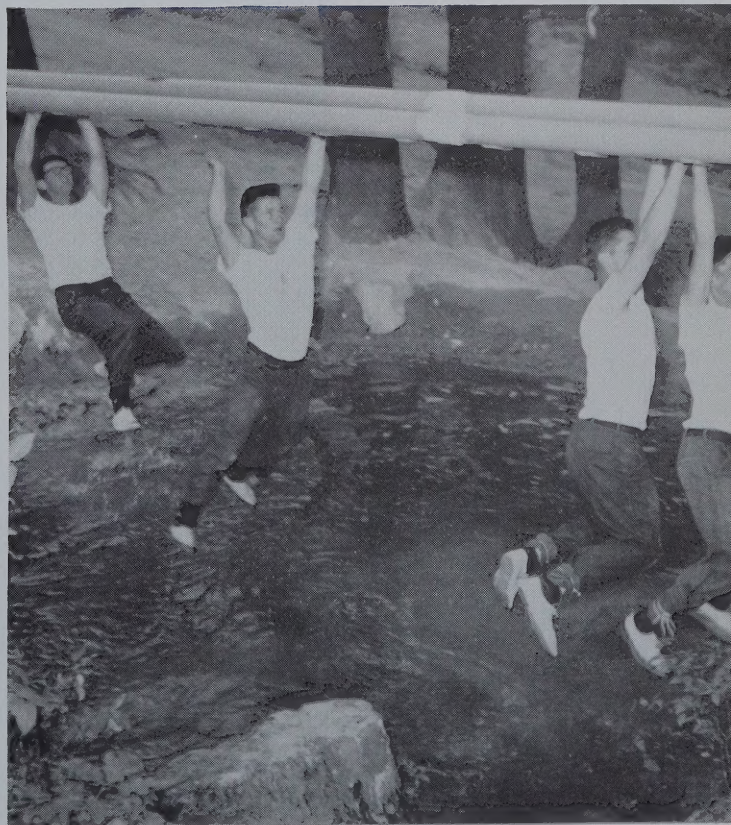
TRAINING

objectives are met through many physical activities including calisthenics, obstacle course, boxing, wrestling and other combative sports, swimming and sea survival.

All of a recruit's physical training is not regimented. The Navy recognizes the value of recreational athletics. In addition to his participation in the competitive company, battalion, regimental and brigade scheduled sports activities, the recruit is encouraged to engage voluntarily in spontaneous games of an athletic nature in his free time; and adequate facilities and competent supervisors are provided for his convenience and enjoyment while exercising at play in his own area.

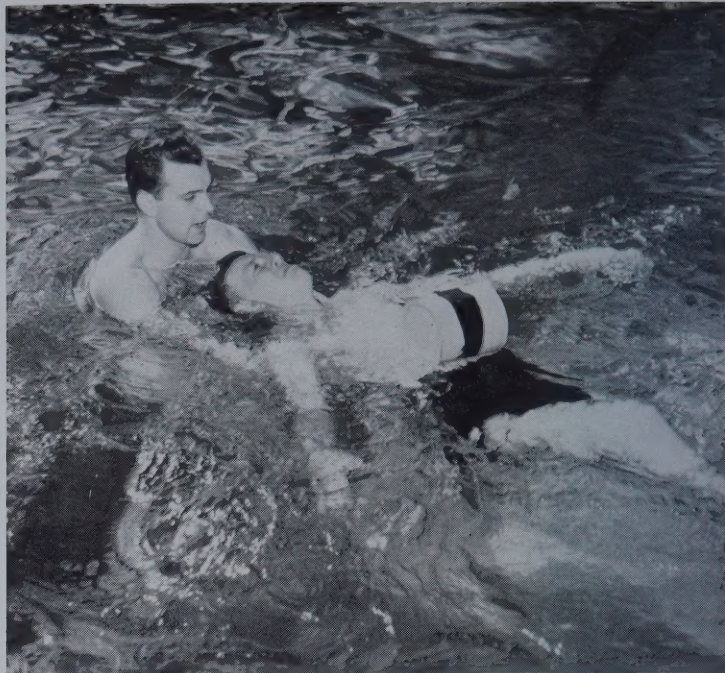


Many of the obstacles are designed with the structure of a ship in mind to prepare recruits for life aboard ship.





The art of swimming is taught by experts.



Flotation devices assist unqualified swimmers in overcoming their fear of the water.

A discussion of the techniques of abandoning ship and sea survival holds the interest of every recruit.



The combative sport of wrestling provides keen competition.





Through actual practice the recruit gains confidence in the use of the standard U. S. Navy life jacket.



An instructor demonstrates the new method of artificial respiration.



The method of inflating trousers for use as an emergency means of survival at sea is carefully explained by an instructor.



Each recruit must learn how to abandon ship fully clothed.



Boxing contests provide entertainment and exercise.



A tug-of-war is good exercise as well as entertainment.

Calisthenics are designed to develop muscular coordination.



MILITARY DRILL

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MILITARY DRILL

MILITARY drill is included in the recruit basic training program for many reasons any one of which, by itself, justifies the emphasis placed on this essential element of military training by the Navy.

Military drill, as well as physical drill with arms, plays a most important part in bringing a recruit's mind and body up to that high standard of mental and physical stamina demanded by naval duties—afloat or ashore—in times of peace or of war.

Physically, a recruit develops military bearing, strength, ability and endurance through individual muscular coordination necessitated by the vigorous activities comprising military drill. Mentally, he learns the real meaning of self-

discipline, develops a keen respect for leadership, and forms healthy and lasting habits of instantaneous response to commands from those in authority.

Through the medium of competitive military drills, inspections and reviews the recruit soon develops a real understanding of the importance of team work; and a realization of his responsibilities to himself, his shipmates, and his unit. A sense of belonging to, and of being needed by, his unit is stimulated; and a deep-rooted pride in self and in the Navy is engendered. And, finally, he learns that any unit which is imbued with an indomitable "esprit de corps" is invariably a winner.

Dressing the ranks.





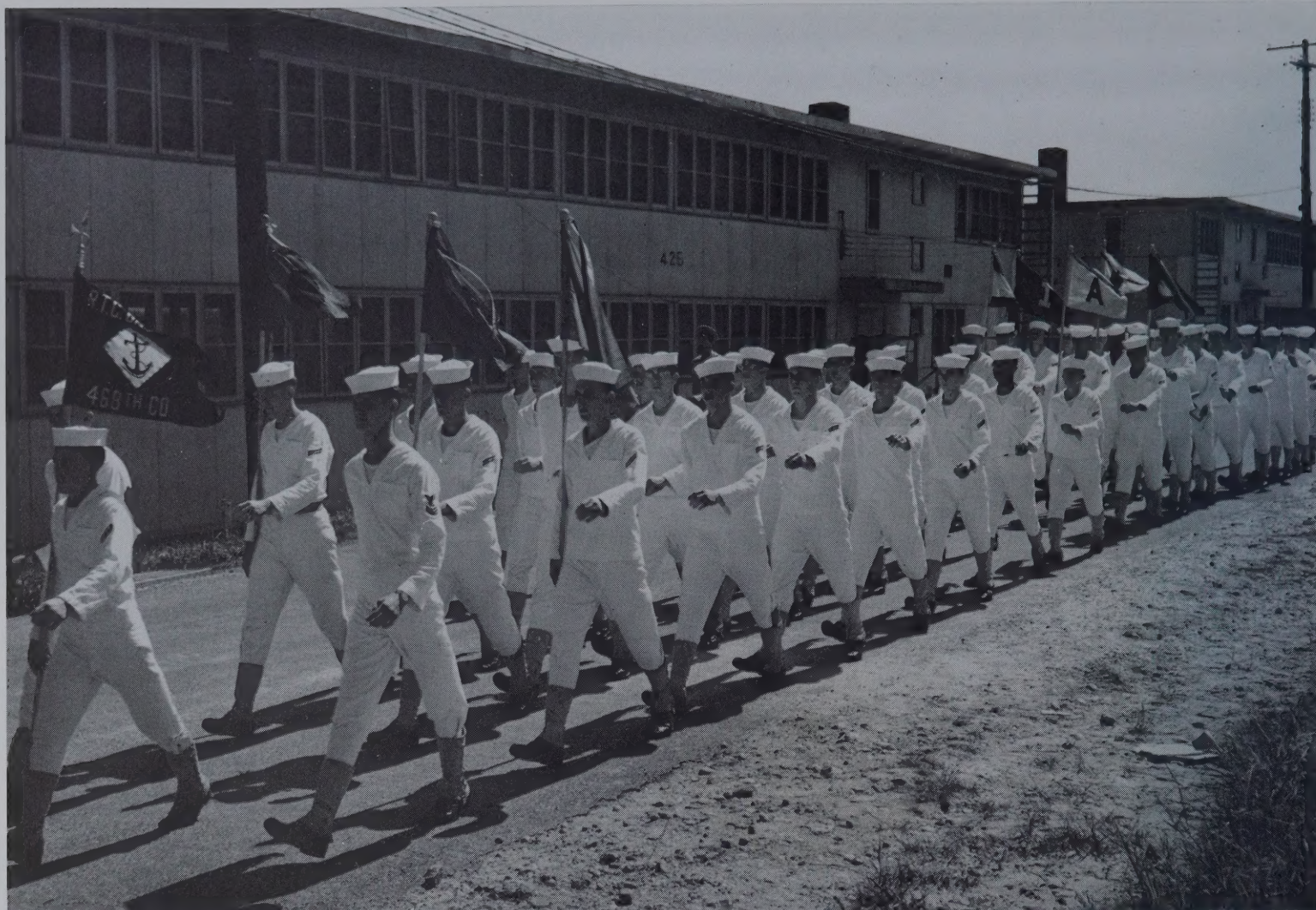
Above: Dressing the files.



Left: Physical drill with arms.



Below: Close order drill with arms.



A company returning to barracks after classroom instruction.

A company awaiting an inspection during a competitive drill period.



A Company Commander observing a Battalion Commander conducting a rigid inspection.



The massing of company flags and pennants at each Graduation Review provides a colorful effect.



RECRUIT GRADUATION REVIEWS

THE POMP AND CEREMONY of each Graduation Review, conducted entirely by the recruits, ably demonstrates the self-reliance of the individual—as well as the teamwork of a group—attained through the mediums of naval indoctrination and military drill during the entire period of basic training.



A recruit Drill Team presenting bayonets during an exhibition drill at a Graduation Review.



The recruit Drum and Bugle Corps performing a special maneuver at a Graduation Review.



The recruit Band leads the Brigade as they pass in review before the Reviewing Officer at each Graduation Review.



The presentation of Honor Medals and Certificates to outstanding recruits by the Reviewing Officer is an impressive ceremony at each Graduation Review.



Obverse

AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

THE AMERICAN Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N. Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. In addition, this medallion has been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



Reverse



A company marching to a Regimental Drill Hall for an indoor Graduation Review.

During inclement weather Graduation Reviews are held indoors in a Regimental Drill Hall.



SERVICE TRAINING

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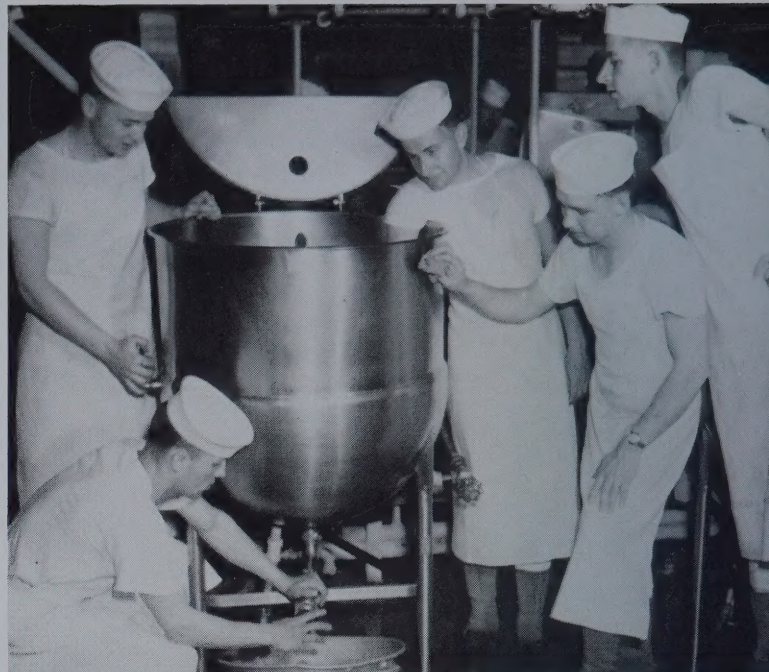
SERVICE TRAINING

THE NAVY is justly proud of its clean ships, clean living quarters, and wholesome appetizing food prepared in clean galleys and served in clean mess halls. The new recruit soon learns that "cleanliness" and "service" are two of the most important words in the Navy's vocabulary.

A phase of each recruit's basic training is devoted to practical experience in the routine chores of mess-cooking, housekeeping, and general maintenance under the most careful supervision of well trained and experienced petty officers. During his service training period the recruit learns "by doing" how to perform his share of the routine tasks that maintain the fighting readiness of personnel and equipment, and make a ship or station a healthy, happy place in which to live.

Mess-cook details put into practice the principles of proper food handling; and cleaning details exercise sanitation techniques which have been taught in classes conducted by specialists of the Hospital and Medical Service Corps. Crews of recruits assigned to Masters-at-Arms perform a variety of stevedoring, maintenance and cleaning jobs; all of which are duplicated on board any ship or station of the Naval Establishment.

During their service training period some recruits, particularly those who already possess or who have developed specialized skills or qualifications, are further assigned to various administrative offices and activities throughout the command. There they become acquainted with administrative functions by actually assisting the yeomen, storekeepers, gunner's mates and other ratings in the performance of their many and varied tasks; and thereby gain valuable experience which will better fit them for their general duties in the naval service.



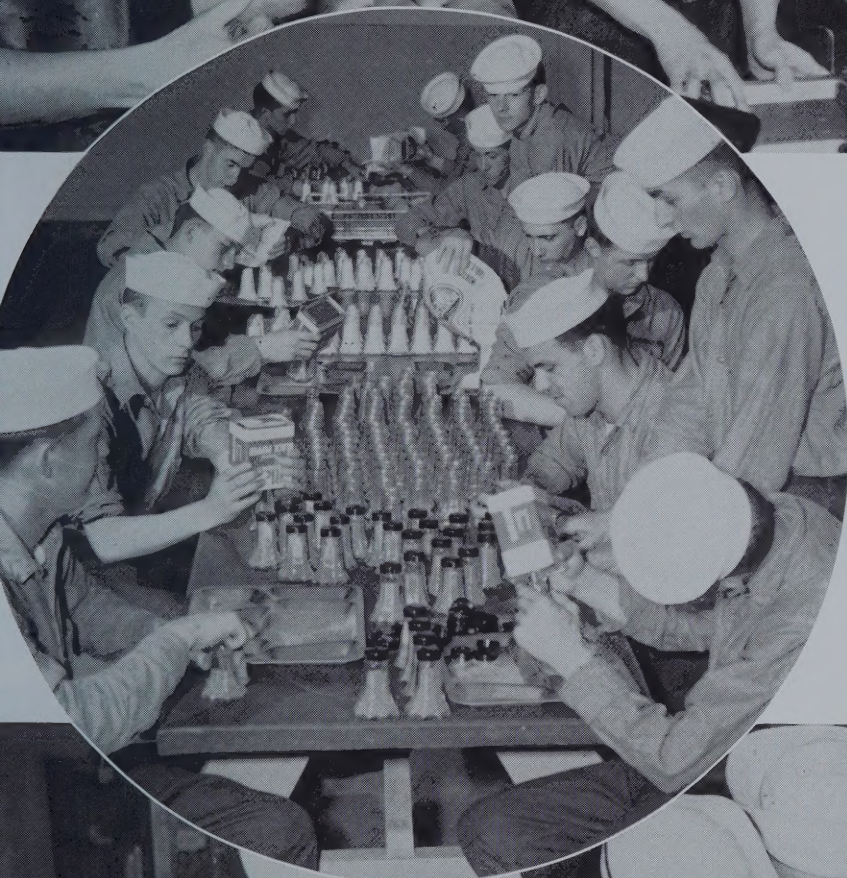
Huge kettles are cleaned and shined by the galley detail.

Food is served cafeteria style.





In the scullery all mess gear is cleaned and then sterilized.



All condiments must be replenished after each meal.



Peeling "spuds" is part of a day's work.

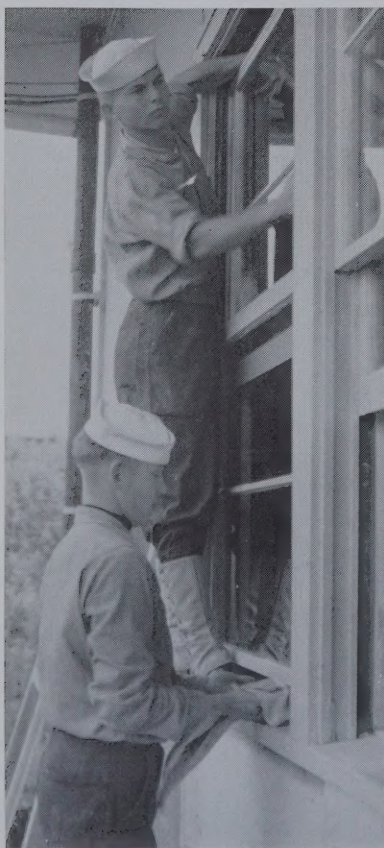


A messenger delivers important schedules to all Regimental areas.



An orderly assists the Captain's Chief Yeoman in his administrative duties.

Daily routine chores maintain barracks' cleanliness —both inside and out.



BARRACKS LIFE

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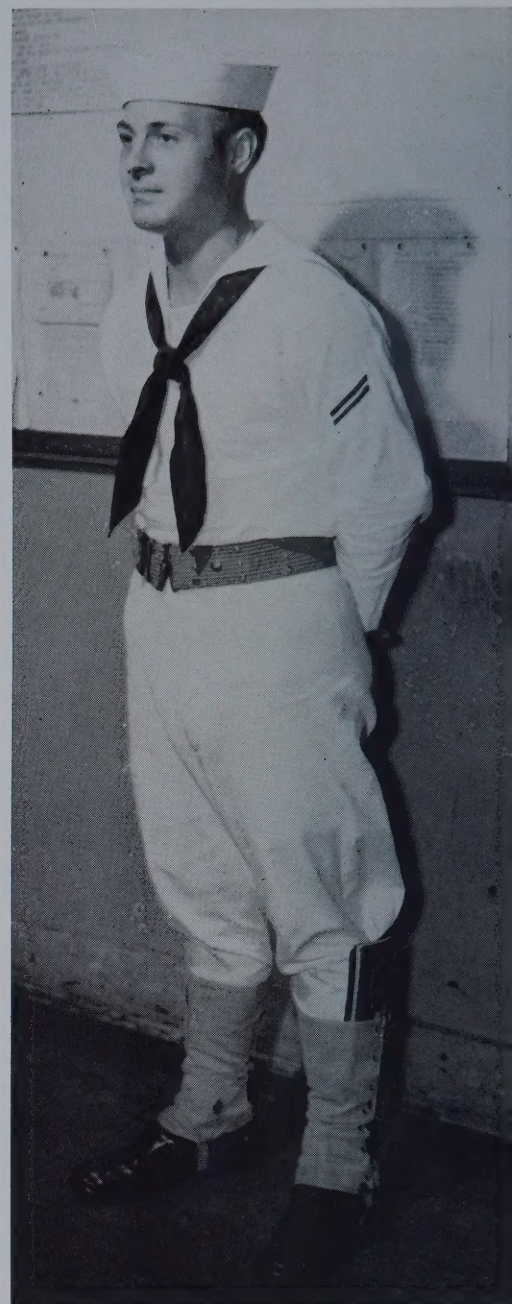
BARRACKS LIFE

A LARGE percentage of a recruit's time is spent in and around his "home" at the Training Center—his barracks. Here the new Navy man is first taught, together with his shipmates, how to live in a limited amount of space in a harmonious and yet comfortable manner. Here, also, is stressed the importance of cleanliness of personnel and barracks; and the necessity for good personal conduct and considerate manners; all of which are most essential in promoting the morale, dignity, integrity and physical well-being of men serving together under the rigorous conditions of naval life.

In his barracks the new Navy man is instructed in the purpose and importance of watch standing; and is impressed with the necessity for being constantly alert while performing his responsible duties as a sentry.

Daily inspections of recruits and of the barracks area are made to insure that the high standards of cleanliness and conduct are being properly met. The recruit soon learns how to wash and care for his many articles of clothing and personal gear; and how to stow them properly in a seabag or a shipboard-type locker.

It is in his barracks, too, that the recruit learns much about Navy life from his company commander; and it is here that he does much of his out-of-class studying. Receiving mail, writing letters, and engaging in bull-sessions and other fraternal activities are important highlights of his barracks life.



A sentry stands an alert watch in the barracks.

Clothes must be rolled and tied for proper stowage in a seabag.

For stowage in a shipboard-type locker, clothes must be neatly folded.





Personnel and barracks are inspected daily.



Clothes are washed every day in the barracks' scrub house.

Clean wash is hung outdoors to dry.



A full seabag inspection.

A Recruit Educational Petty Officer conducts an out-of-class review and study period.





A "bull-session" with the Company Commander.

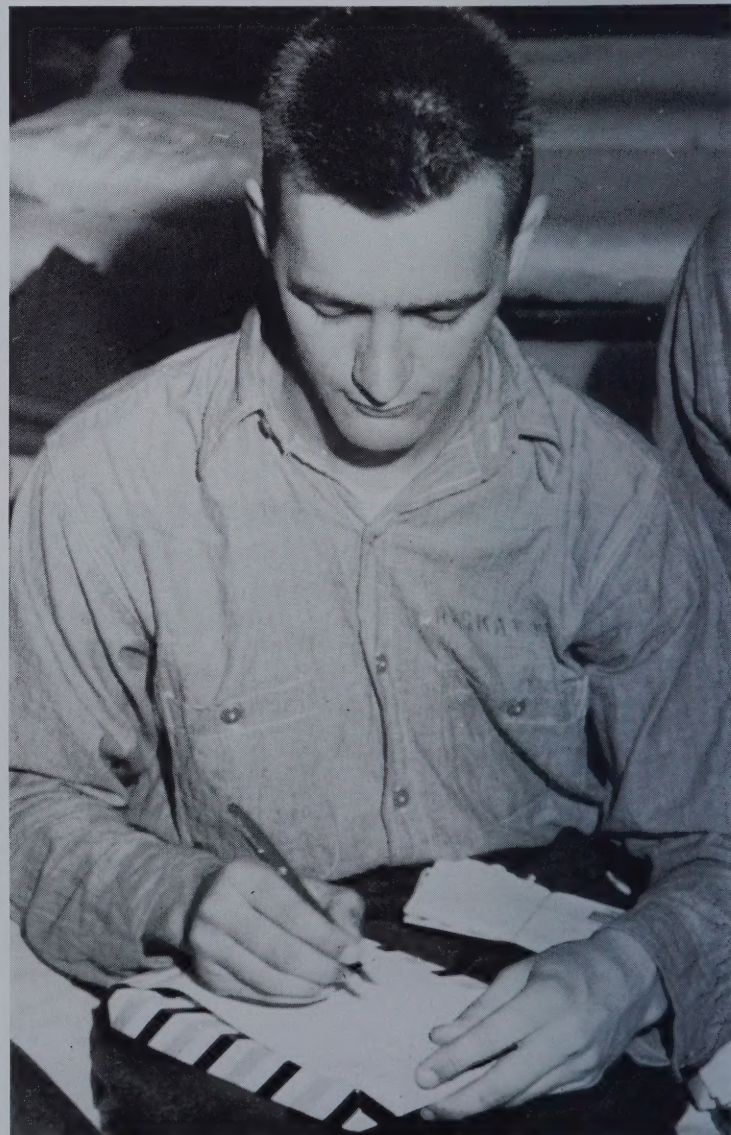


Recruits look forward to mail call.

Letters received get undivided attention.



Letters written home tell all about recruit life.



RELIGIOUS LIFE

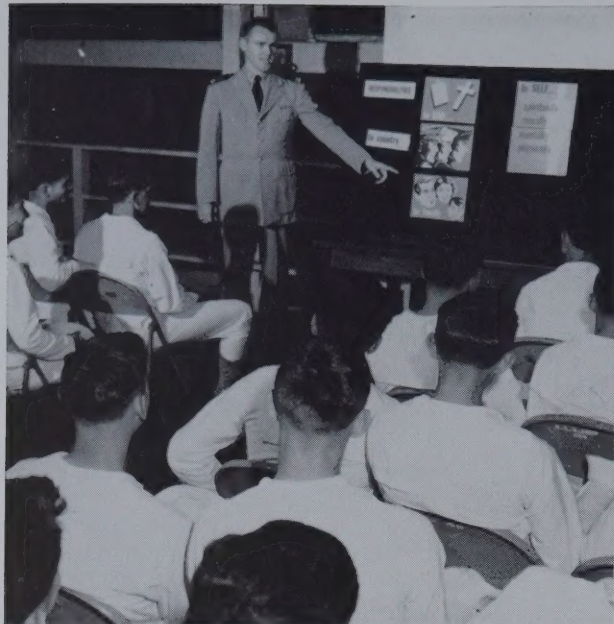
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Character and moral guidance lecture.



Choir rehearsal.

A recruit discusses his personal problems with a chaplain.



RECREATION

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RECREATION

TO MAINTAIN peak efficiency throughout his period of basic training each recruit must have a proportionate amount of work, sleep, and play. Recreation, therefore, becomes a vital part of his training. A staff of experienced officers and chief petty officers, together with civilian librarians and recreation directors, works constantly to provide relaxation, amusement and entertainment for the recruit during his off-duty hours.

Perhaps the most popular type of recreation afforded the recruit is the recruit dance, held twice each month, in a regimental drill hall. The huge hall is gaily decorated with bunting and "dressed" in Navy style with hoists of ships' signal flags. Here, senior companies of recruits play hosts to the recruit WAVES and to carefully screened USO junior hostesses from adjacent communities. USO chaperones, duty officers and officers and their wives attached to the command are present to help everyone enjoy the affair. A recruit dance orchestra provides the music; and free refreshments are available to all throughout the evening.

A recreation building in each regimental area provides many facilities for relaxation. Here the recruit may bowl, play ping-pong, billiards, pool and other games; enjoy television and radio; or listen to a variety of records. An attended library of good books and current magazines, and a comfortable well-lighted reading room, is available to him. In addition, a Navy Exchange store, snack bar and soda fountain are open for his convenience.

At frequent intervals, variety shows, name bands and USO shows visit the command to entertain the recruits; and each Saturday and Sunday evening the latest movies are shown in each regimental drill hall. For the hobbyist there is a well equipped hobby shop where the interested recruit may work in leather, metals, wood, plastics or model building.

Best of all, perhaps, are those visiting days when the recruit may entertain his family and friends at the Recreation Center; or, in the summer, enjoy eating an outdoor lunch with them in the picnic area.



Recruits dance with their female counterparts—the WAVES—and with USO junior hostesses.



The buffet tables at each dance are artfully decorated and laden with fancy cakes, cookies, ice cream and soft drinks.

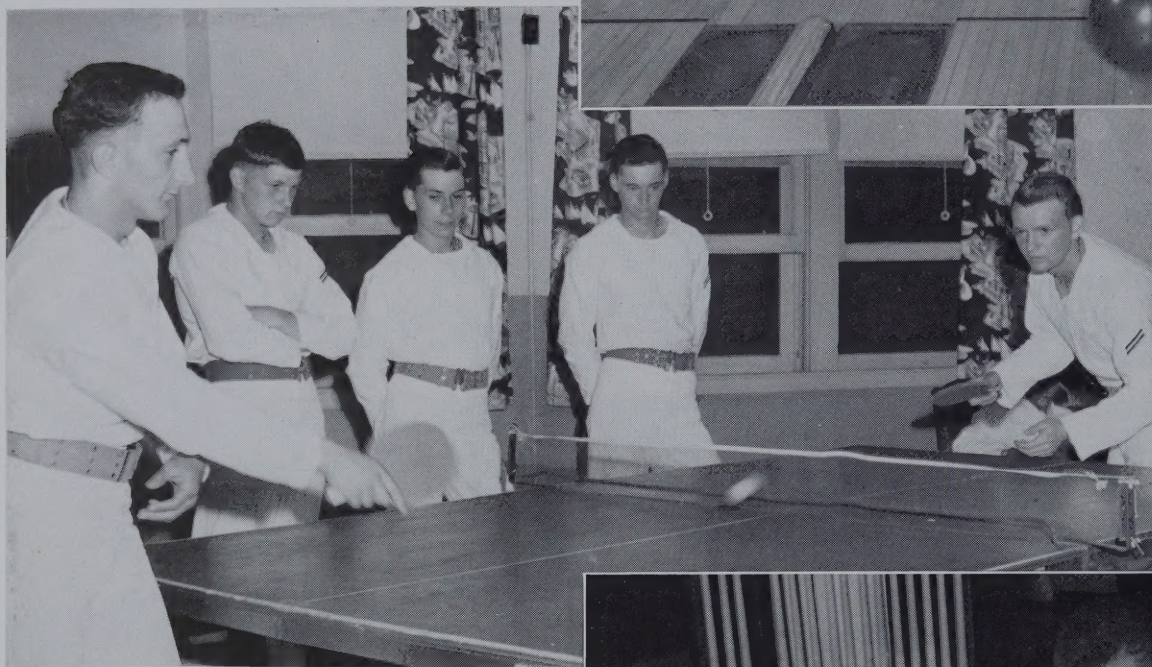


Taking time out between dances.

A fast ball is bowled for a possible strike.

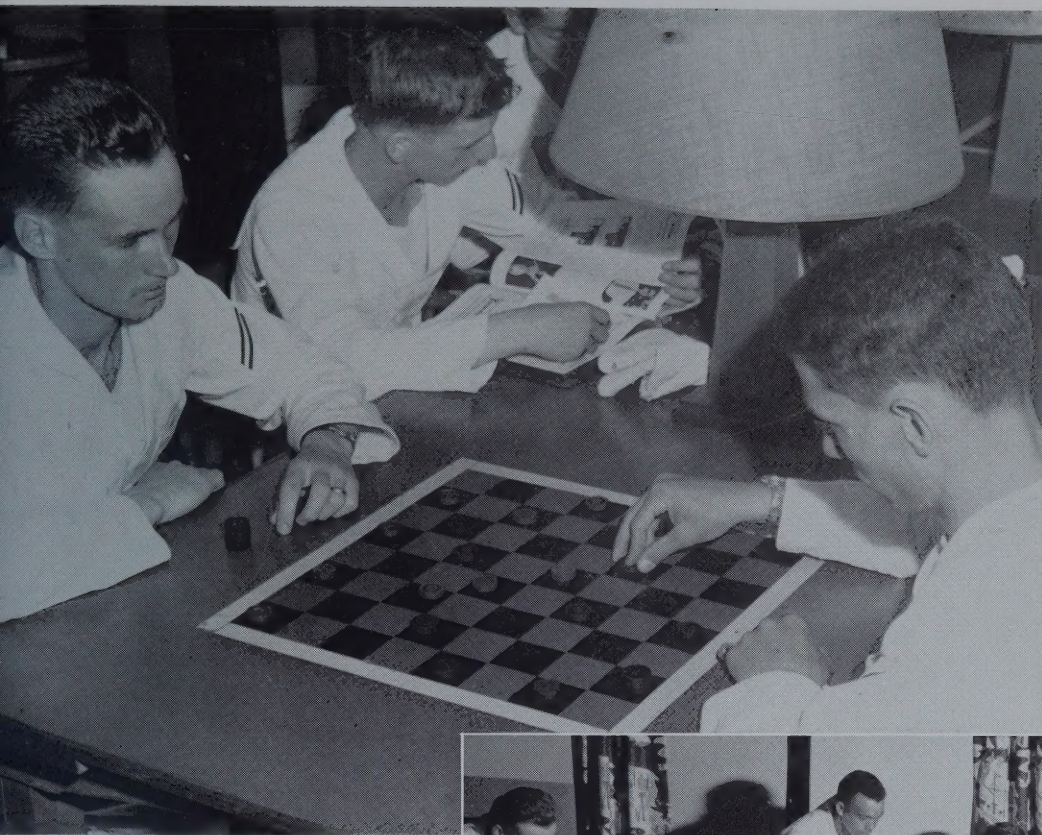


A return serve hits the net in ping-pong.

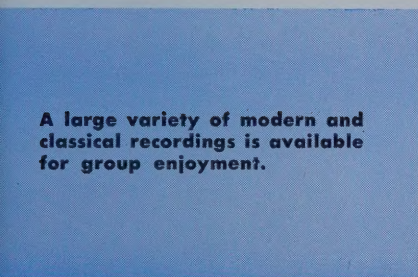


A player carefully lines up his shot in a friendly game of pool.





The ancient game of checkers is always popular.



A large variety of modern and classical recordings is available for group enjoyment.



Each library is well stocked with volumes of fiction and non-fiction.



A recruit shares his family with a shipmate.



Enjoying a picnic lunch in the traditional style.

A real family get-together in the picnic area.



The Recruit Outgoing Unit

AFTER the last class on schedule, and the last barracks cleaning detail, the graduating recruits report to the Recruit Outgoing Unit from which they depart on fourteen days recruit leave. The Recruit Outgoing Unit arranges their advancement in rating and pay grade from Seaman Recruit to Seaman Apprentice, and stores their seabags for the duration of the leave period.

Returning to the Recruit Outgoing Unit from leave, the recruits retain their company organization during a short retraining period. Inspections insure that each seabag contains the full clothing requirements, that haircuts are recent and regulation, and that each man is wearing his correct uniform with smartness and pride. Final Medical and Dental examinations insure that discrepancies or disabilities which have occurred during the leave period will be corrected.

Assignments to working parties in support of the operation of the Recruit Outgoing Unit and the Training Center help the new Seaman Apprentice to resume the practiced habits of the service routine; and, as elsewhere on the Center, full facilities for off-duty recreation and self-improvement are provided.

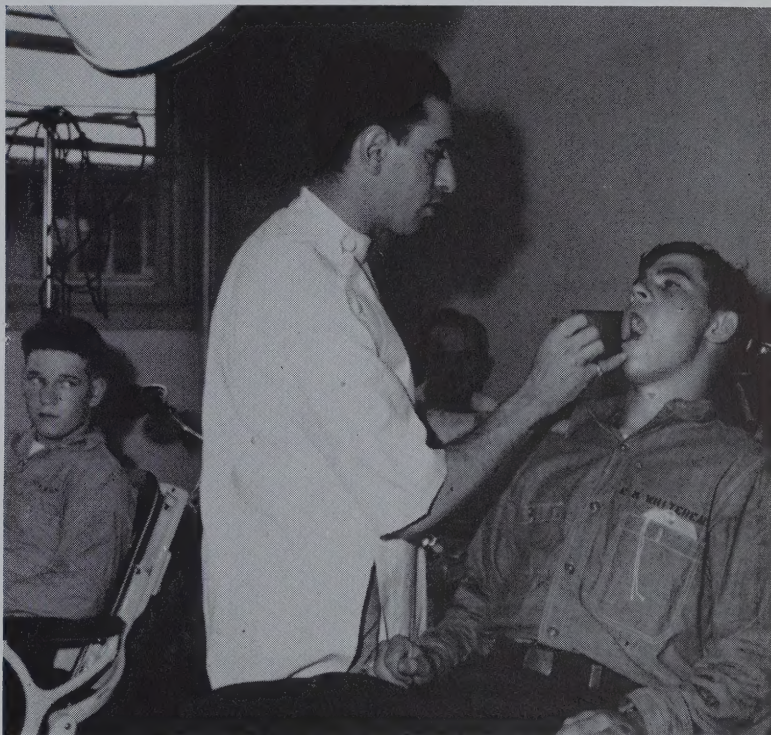
Shortly after the company returns, quarters are held and the draft lists are published. At this time, each man learns the final result of the careful classification and evaluation process which started on his first day in recruit training. The drafts for the various naval technical schools, the ships and the shore activities are mustered; and each small group knows for the first time their new duty station. Forwarding addresses are filed with the Navy Post Office representative; and each man informs his relatives and friends of his new duty assignment.

Beginning early the following day the records of each draft as a group are checked and placed in the custody of a draft leader or Officer-in-Charge; and the groups board busses or troop trains to start the journeys which will lead to new opportunities and new experiences.

The transition is complete—from civilian to Seaman Recruit to Seaman Apprentice—and the end result is a smart looking sailor with the knowledge and the will to serve his country well.



Upon return from leave men are briefed concerning out-processing procedures.



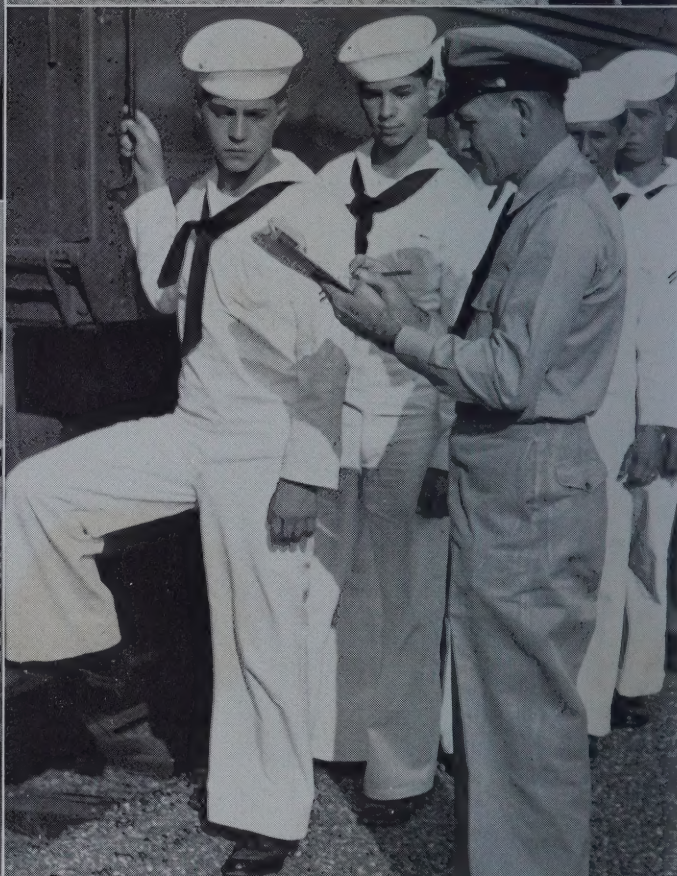
Teeth are examined and dental records brought to date.



A Hospitalman makes a medical examination for possible rashes.

Right: "I got the assignment I wanted" is written on this man's happy face as he falls out of draft muster to prepare to leave the next morning.

Below: Forwarding addresses are filed with a Navy postal clerk.



Above: Men on out-going drafts are checked by name to insure their boarding the proper bus.

Center right: Some men on out-going drafts are scheduled to leave by train.

The end result of an important transition—ready for duty ashore or afloat.



COMPANY 309

L. W. BEEBY, GMI
Company Commander

44TH BATTALION 4TH REGIMENT

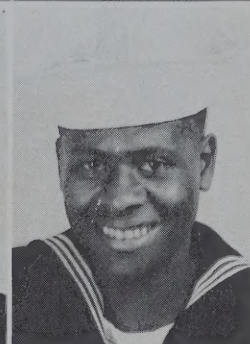
Commenced Training: 22 September 1953

Completed Training: 10 December 1953

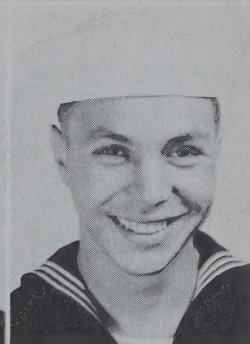
George M. McNamara
Michael Cristaldi
David Wallace



William J. Bartling
Gayle N. Batton
Joseph B. Boso
Floyd O. Brant
Alfred L. Brooks



Bruce R. Burnworth
John B. Cobb
Karl R. Conderman
V. E. Converse Jr.
Edward S. Cooney

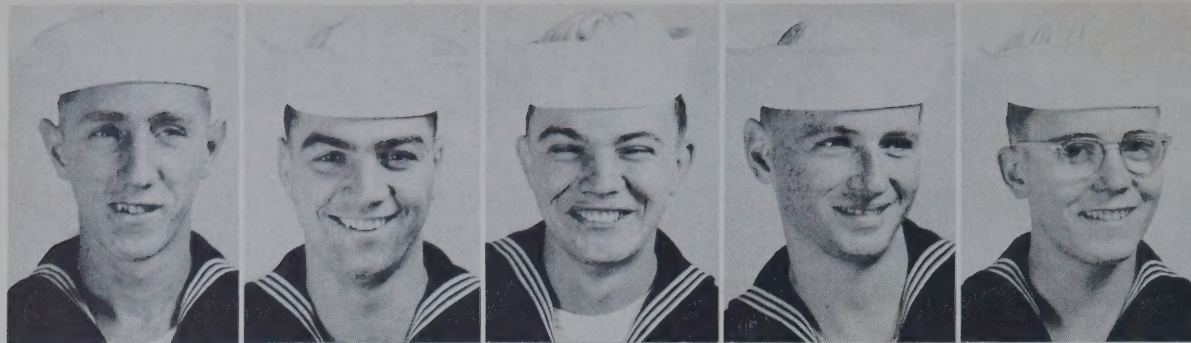


Arthur W. Cross
Philip A. Dailey
Armand Deluca
Kenneth S. Dewire
Dallas D. Dirmeyer

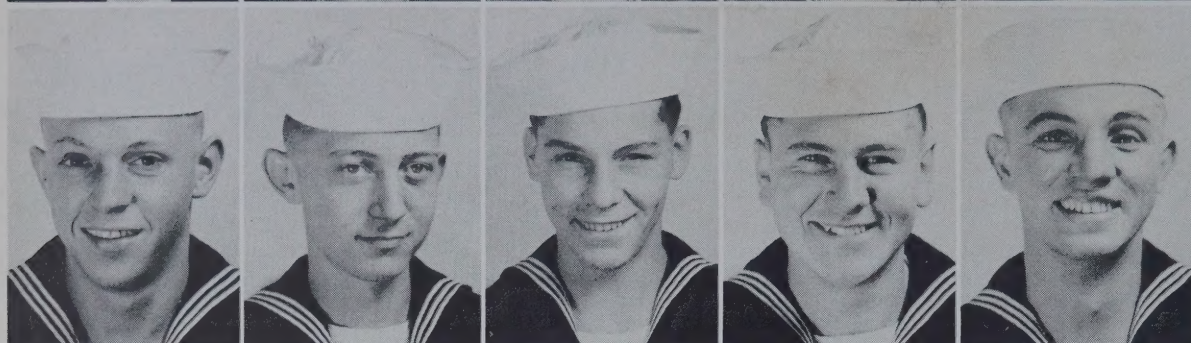


John Donnelly
Robert E. Early
Willie Franklin
Augustine Fuoco
Harold C. Granitski





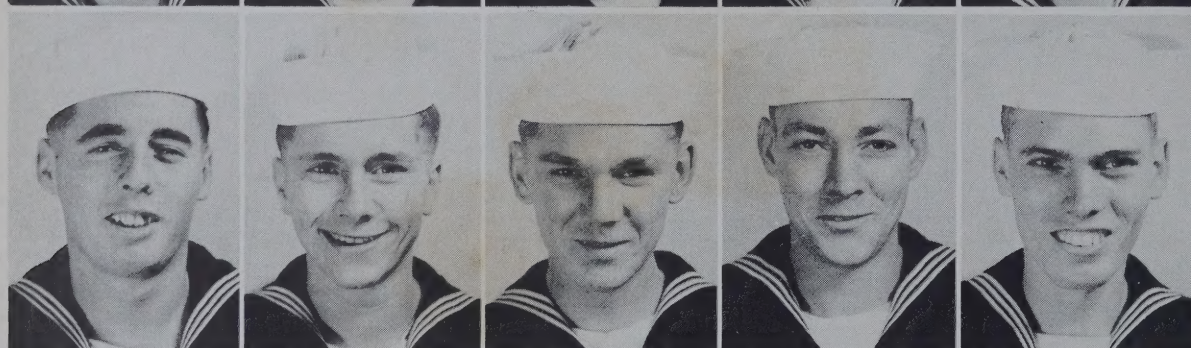
William C. Green
Ernest J. Hanusz Jr.
John J. Hecht
Lawrence J. Hegarty
Robert E. Heightley



David L. Heizer
Thomas W. Holder
Arthur Hope
Cletis L. Hunt
J. J. Jonkowsky Jr.



Jimmie R. Kearns
Kenneth M. Keesee
Joseph W. Kiser
Edmund F. Kowaleski
Vincent T. Lema



Richard T. Logan
Charles E. Ludwig Jr.
Alexander J. Lulis
James O. Minton
Ronald K. Morrison



Ralph Morton Jr.
William F. Moyer
Jerry L. Murphy
Charles O'Keefe
Charles F. Perrone



Thomas J. Pezzulo
Herbert B. Rodgers
Ronald G. Schrock
James J. Scott Jr.
Jack F. Shoaf

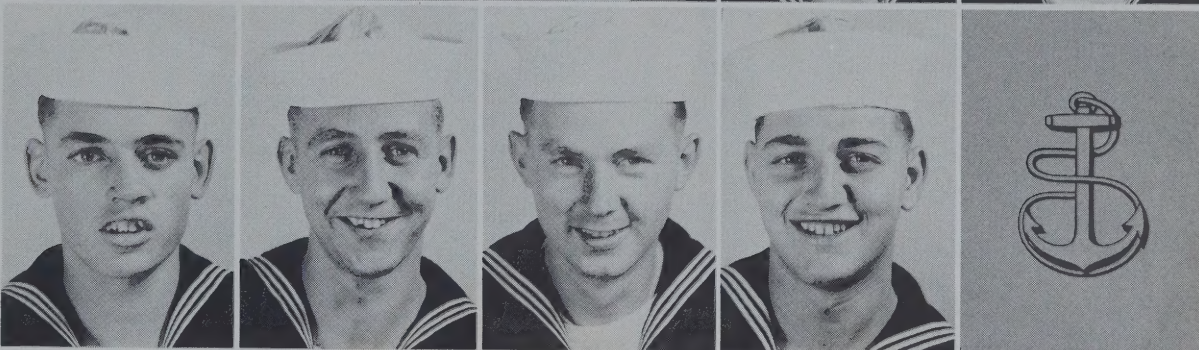
Bradley W. Slater
R. C. Smallridge
Robert C. Smith
Richard T. Stoltz
Norman R. Terry

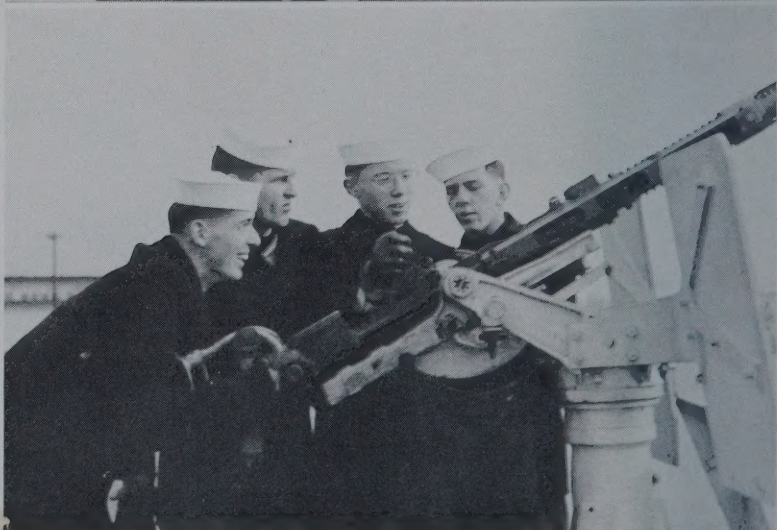
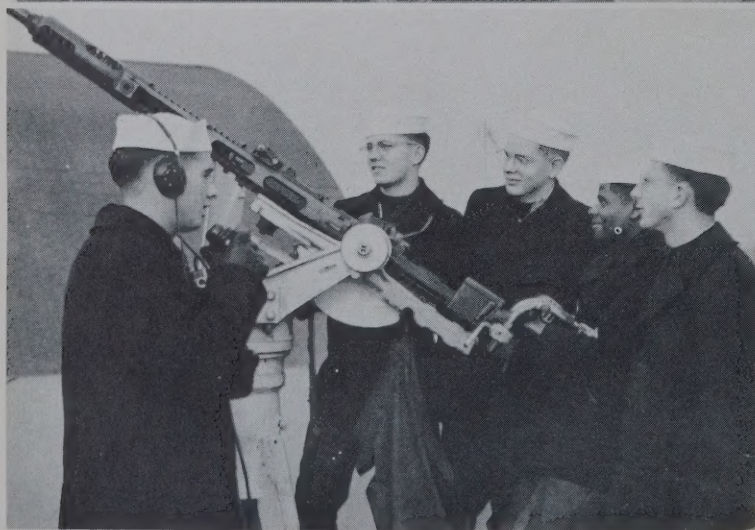
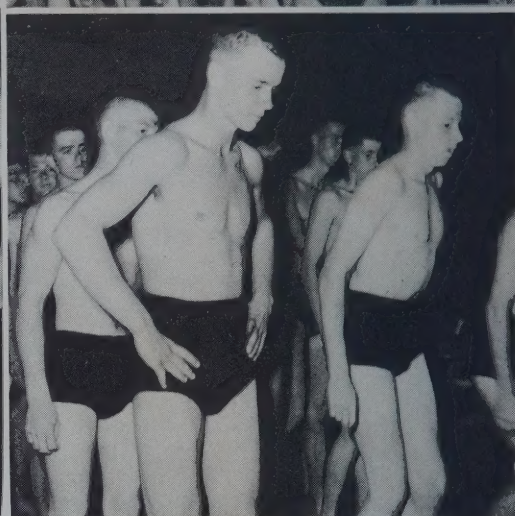


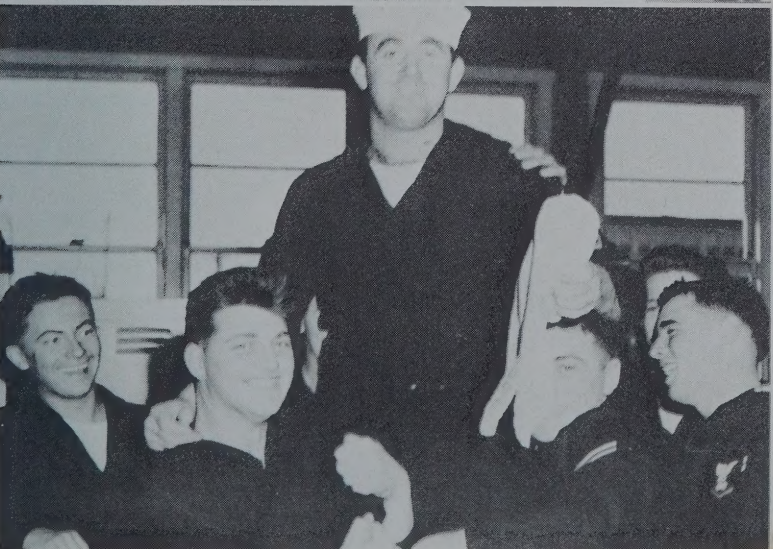
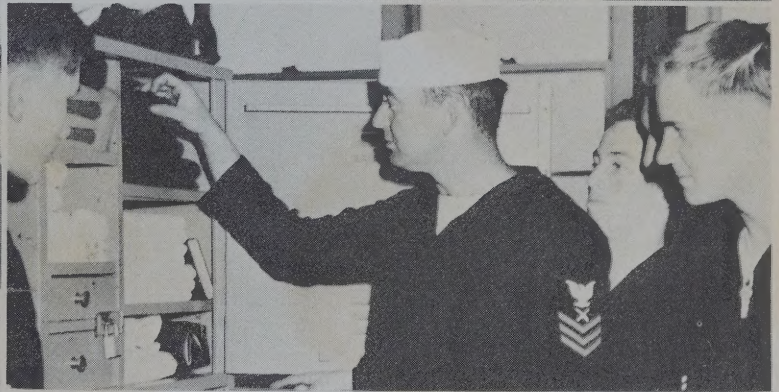
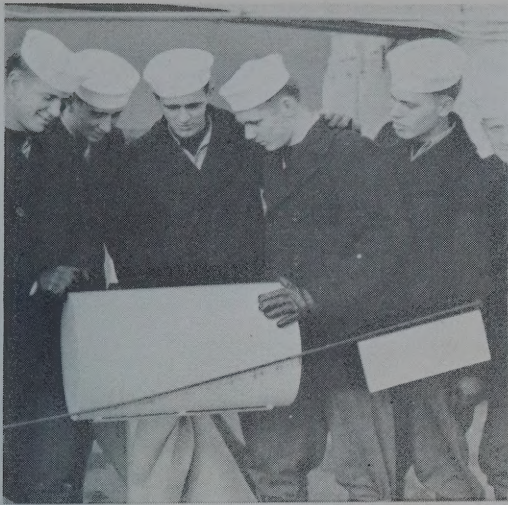
John E. Wakeford
Andrew S. Walker
Charles A. Wech
Laurence Wilson
Edgar C. Woolison



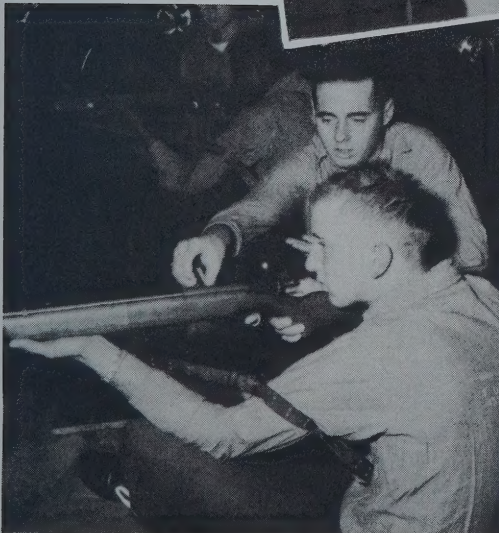
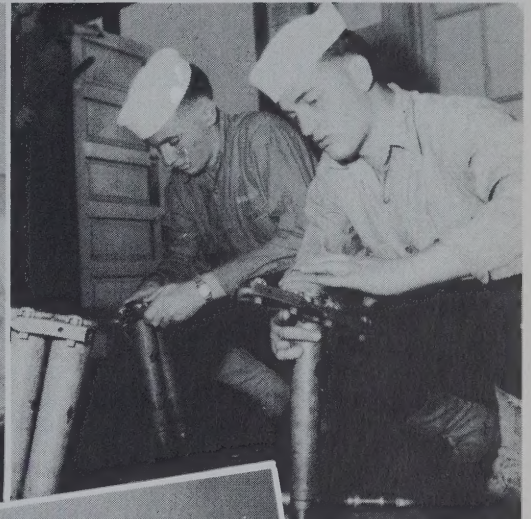
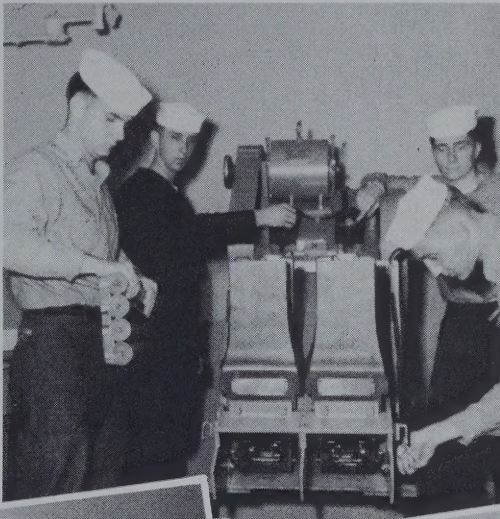
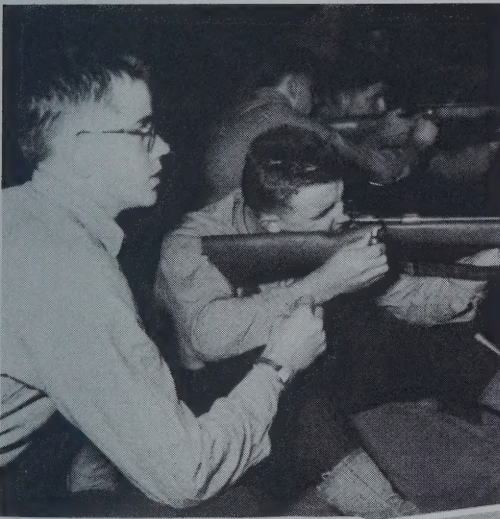
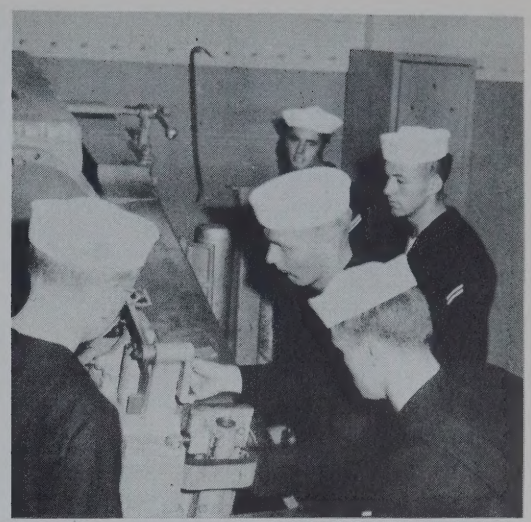
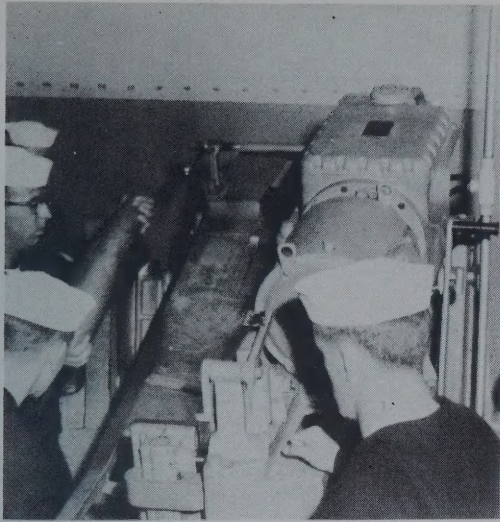
Edward W. Cochran
Roland Charles Nagel Jr.
Edward R. Reardon
Ulderico Rizzo

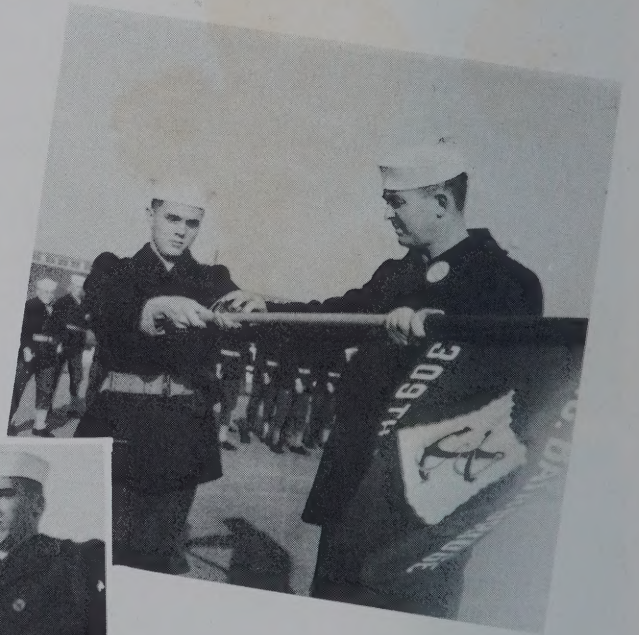
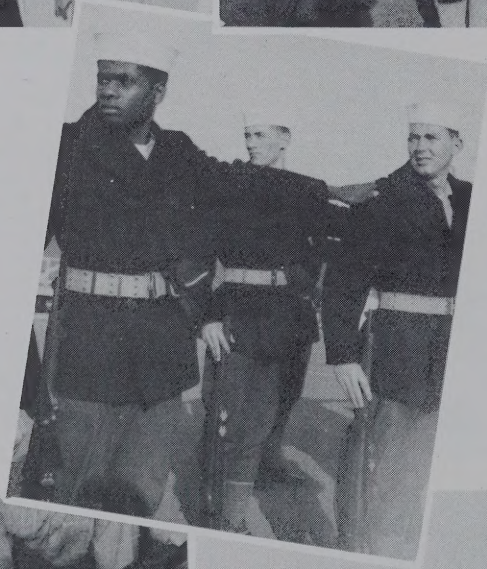
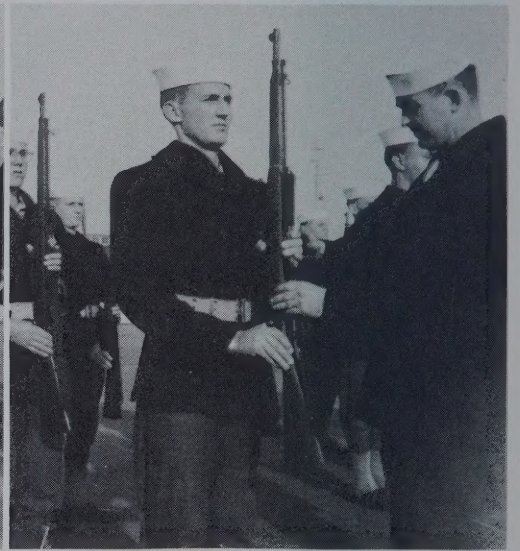












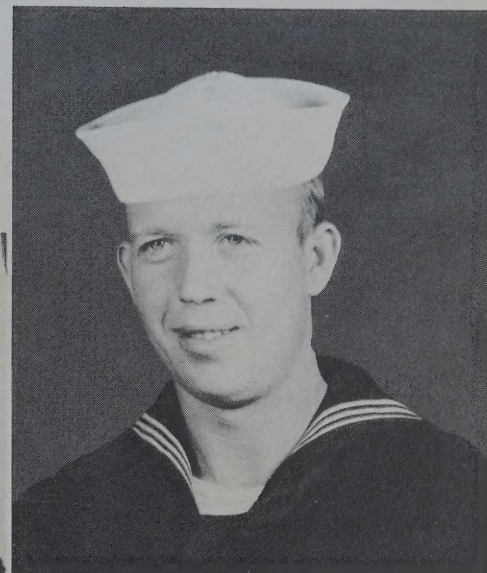
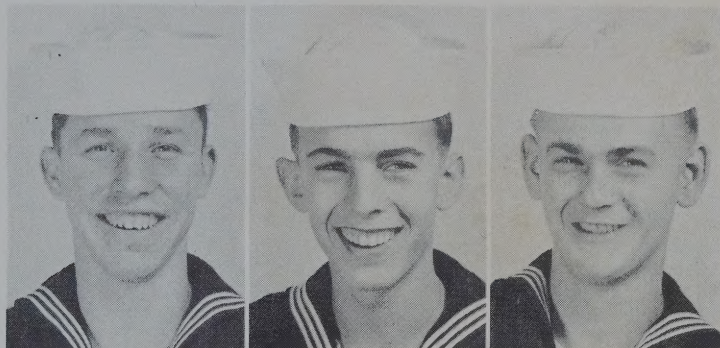
COMPANY 314

D. E. WOLFE, BMI
Company Commander

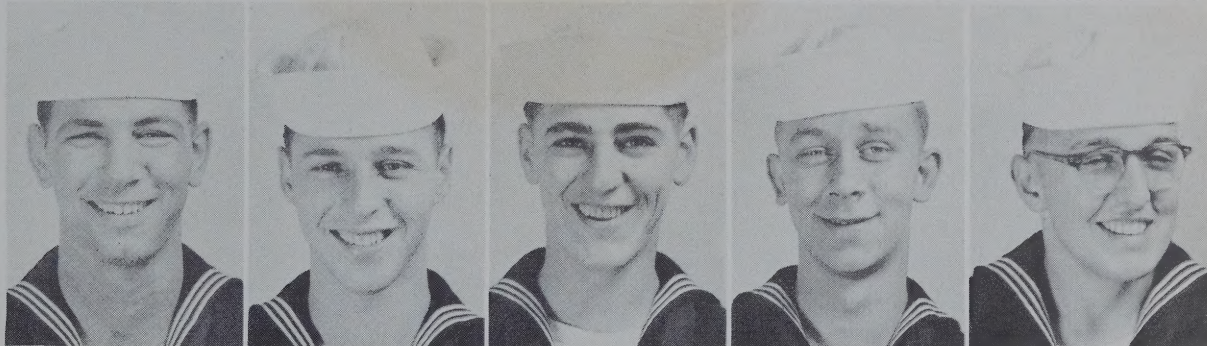
44TH BATTALION 4TH REGIMENT

Commenced Training: 30 September 1953
Completed Training: 18 December 1953

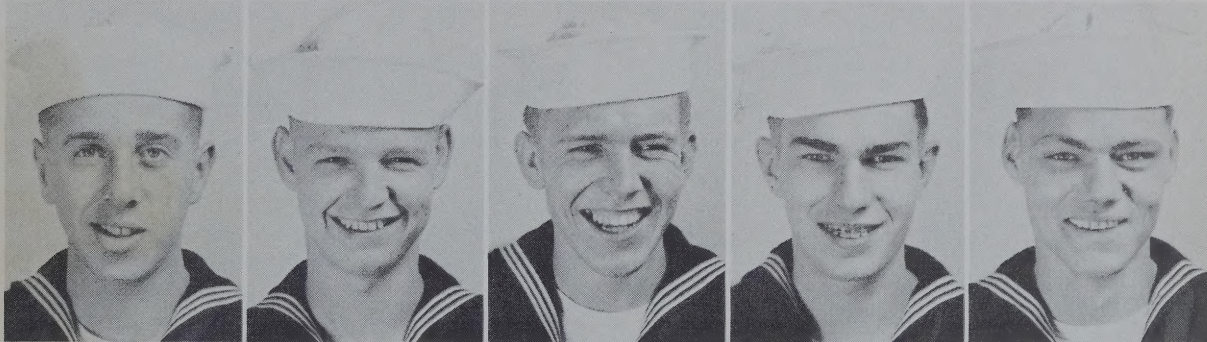
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Ronald L. Ashbaugh
Charles R. Atkinson



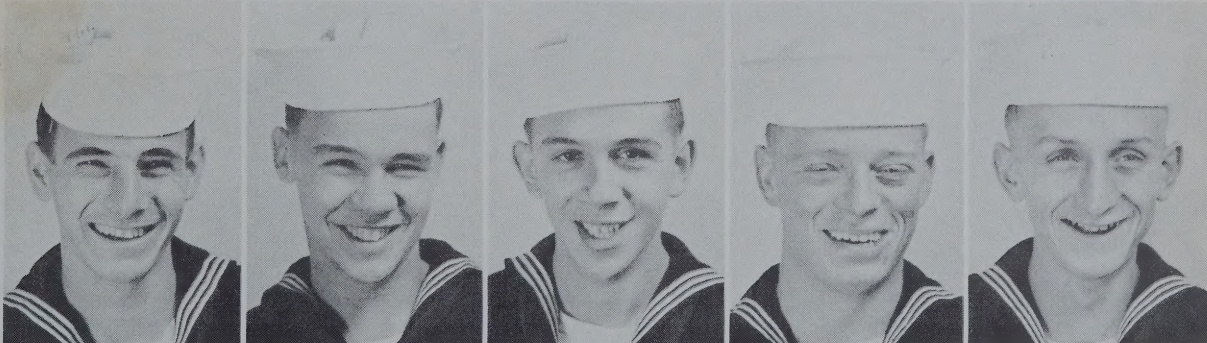
Paul A. Basile
N. J. Beaudoin
James H. Benedix
W. H. Branion Jr.
Frank J. Bucci



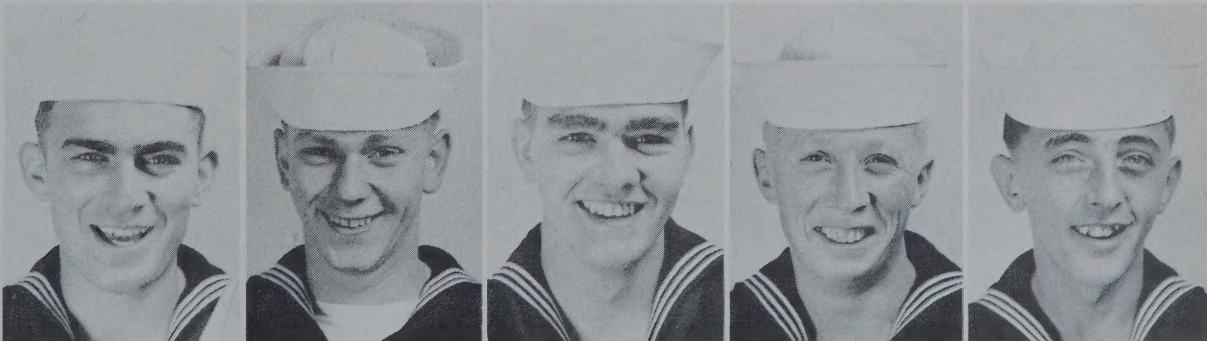
Carlton E. Cahalan
Troy D. Christopher
Philip R. Currie
Bruce W. Davis
Ronald T. Dell

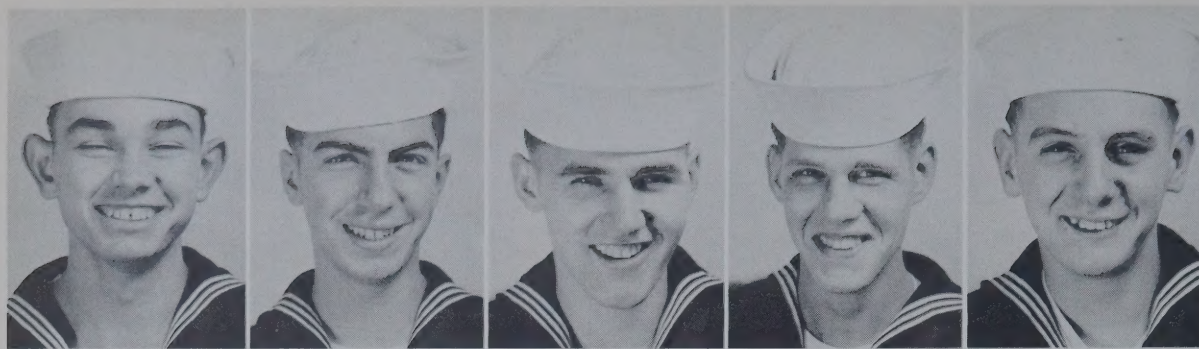


John J. Detoro
E. J. Driscoll Jr.
Stanley J. Gajewski
Jerry D. Garard
Allan E. Grime



Jack D. Hook
Conrad S. Hyra
Richard F. Jiulante
Harold L. Johnson
Larry P. Karshner

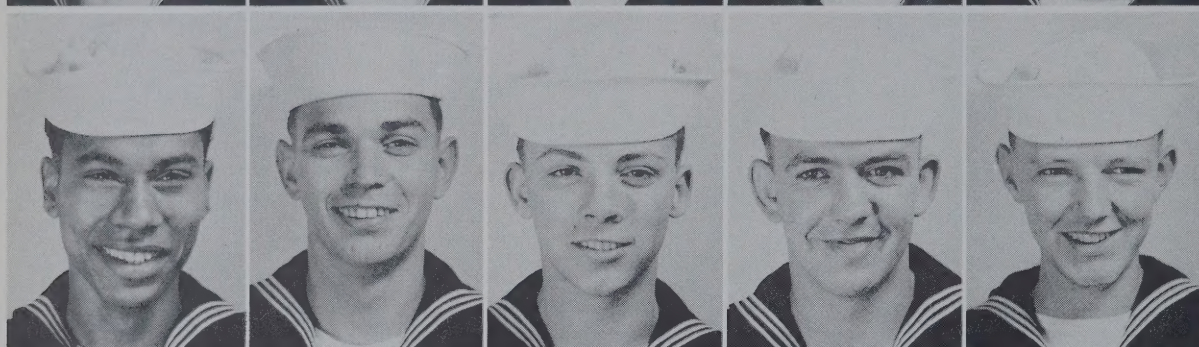




W. E. Katterhenry
Samuel P. Kounaris
Edward R. Kowalski
Walter P. Kunkle
George Kushma Jr.



Gerald K. La Flamme
Edward J. La Plante
Raymond J. MacKay
N. E. Nastorides
Leonard V. Matyia



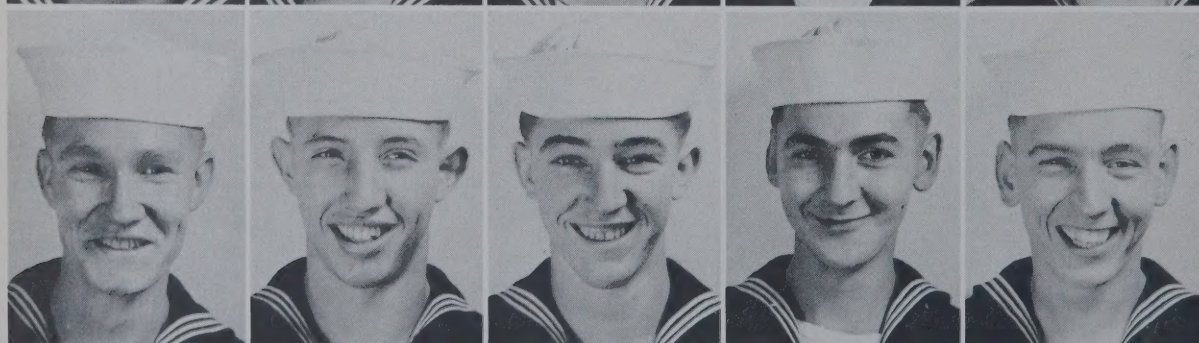
Walter O. May
Gene L. Maynard
James W. McDaniel
Ronald E. Miller
Richard P. Moore



Thomas A. Nugent
Paul J. Page
Charles L. Picard
Ronald H. Pitz
Alfred T. Ray



Joseph V. Rocha
Donald Ryan
Gerald D. Scott
Glen E. Shelton
Michael R. Somers



Junior F. Starkey
John P. Swope
Jimmy A. Taylor
Henry M. Teirila Jr.
F. Terwilliger

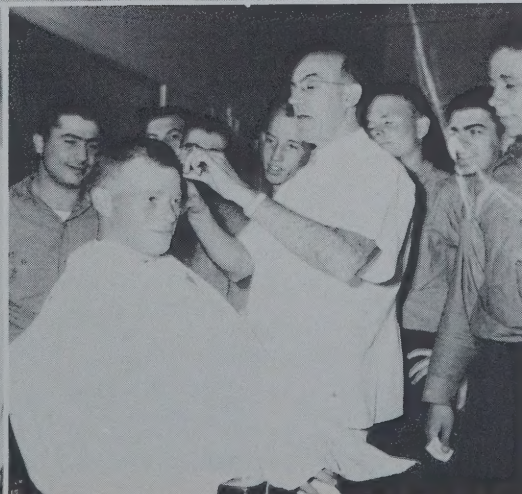
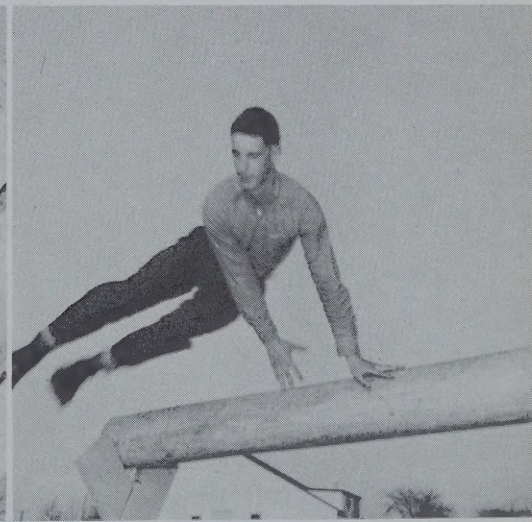
Herve J. Tetreault
Earl M. Towzey Jr.
John L. Vandevate
Melvin R. Winger
Frank R. Wood

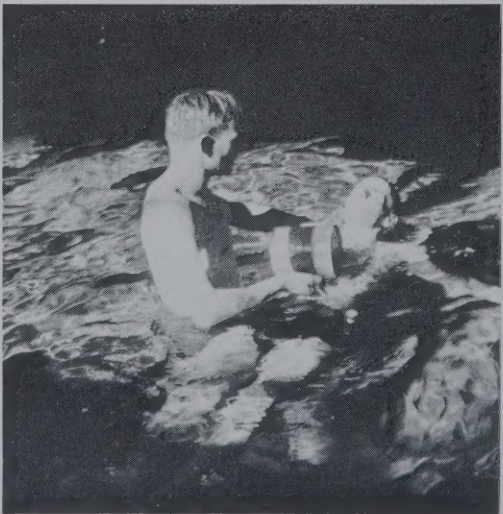
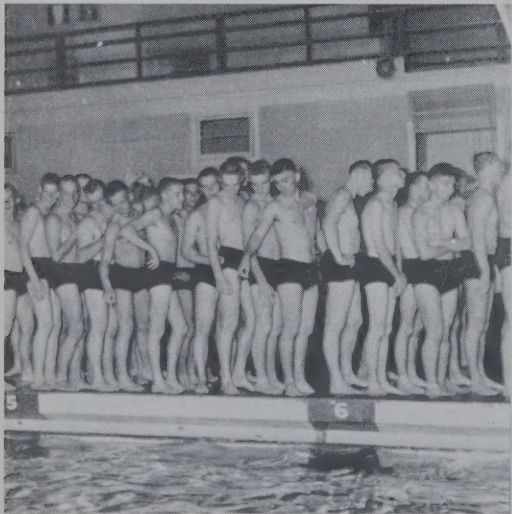
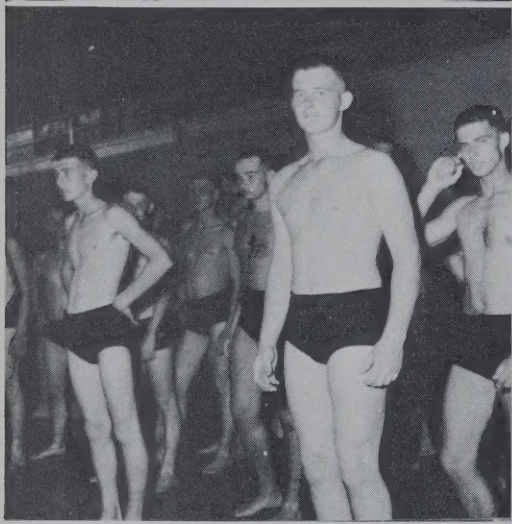


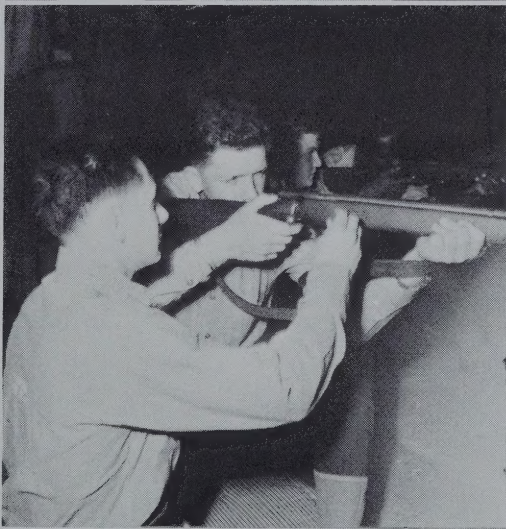
Colin J. Woodbury
David P. Wuesthoff
Aubrey E. Jones
Ronald R. Witney
Harry J. Brock

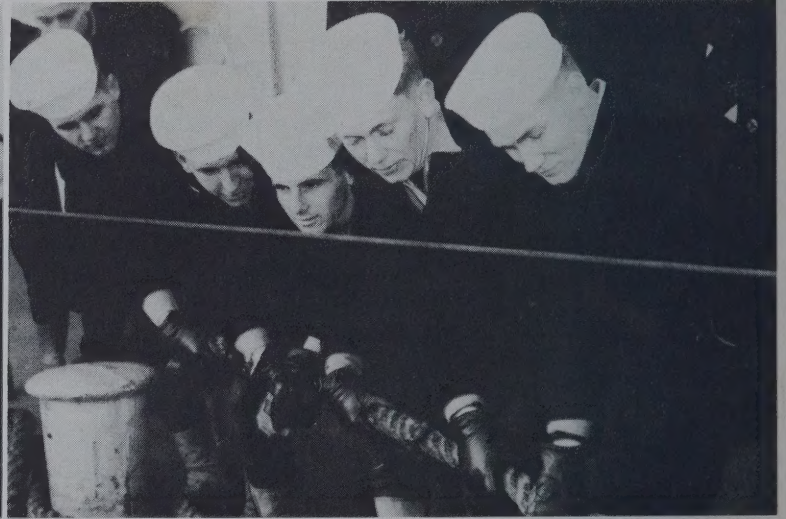
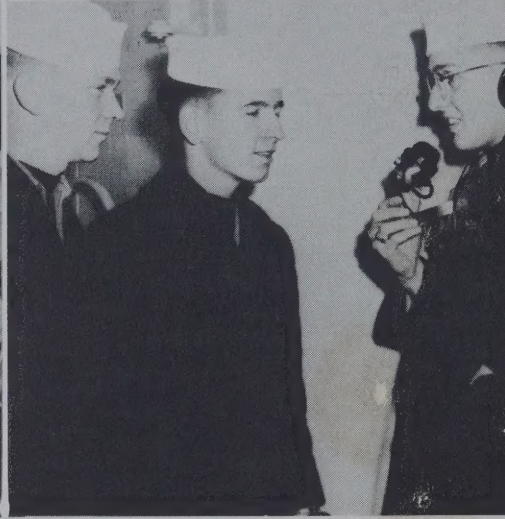
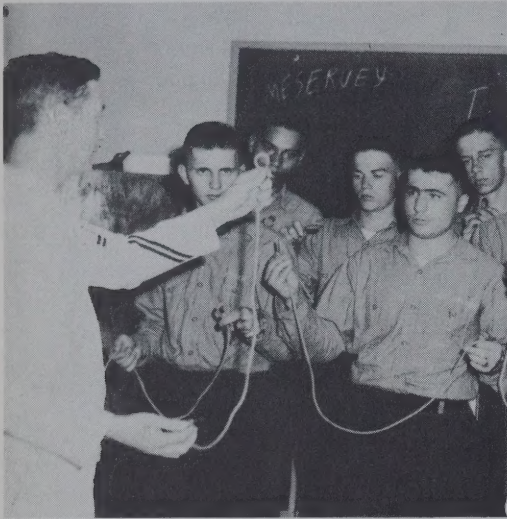


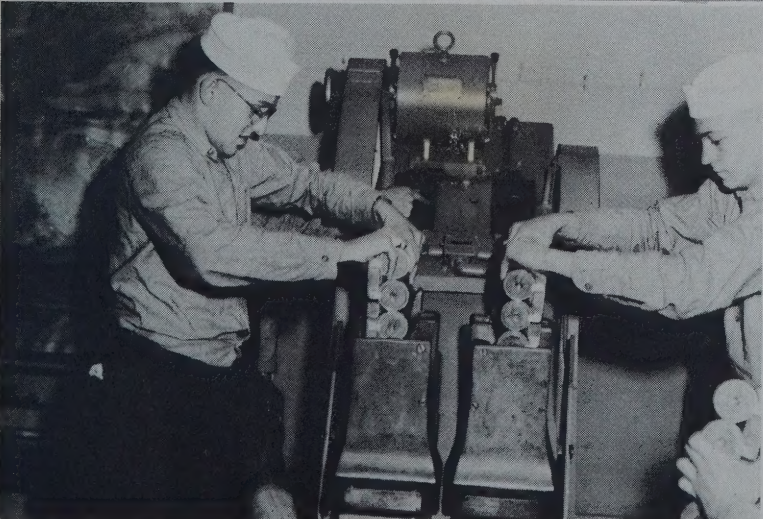
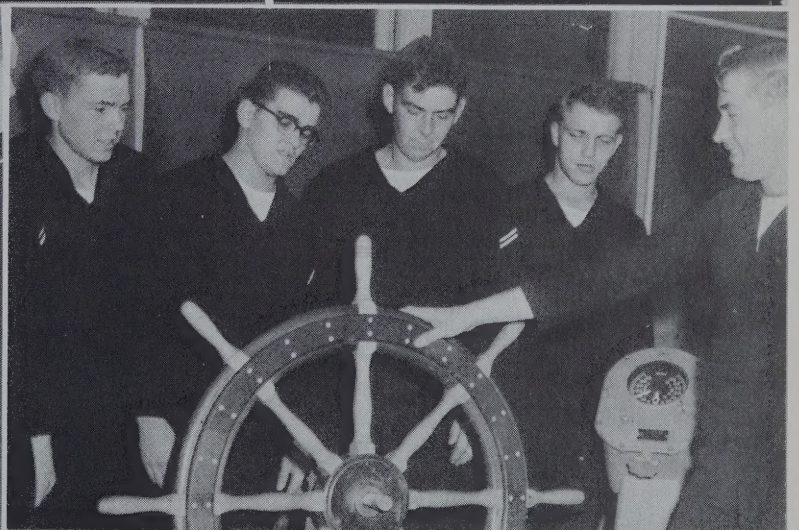
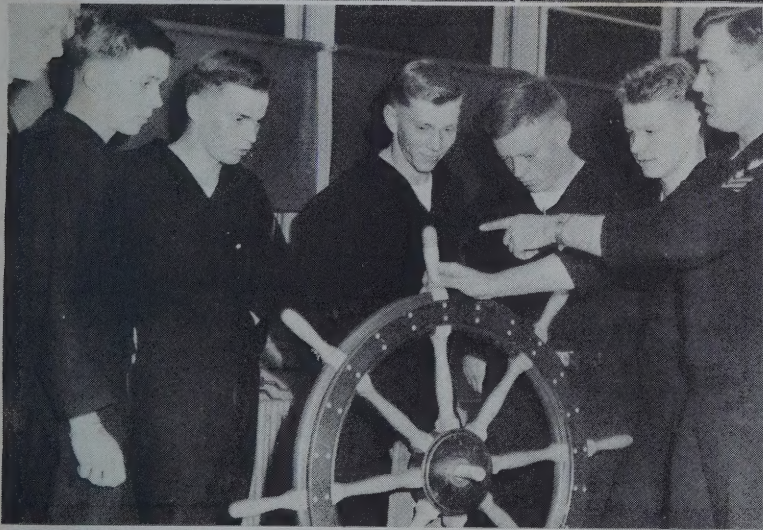
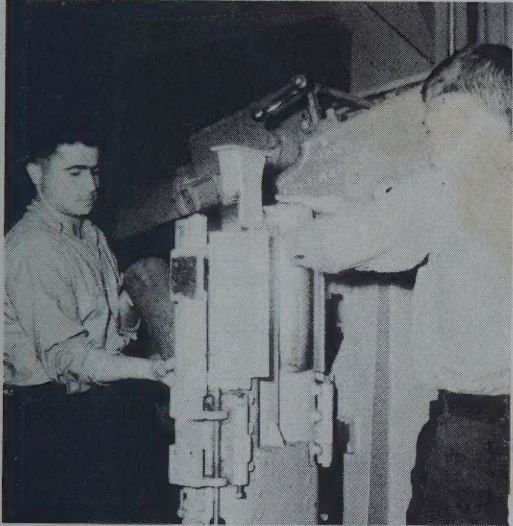
William J. Lita
Jerry V. Sanford
Vincent A. Ross
Verl Hulsey
Roger W. Bowden

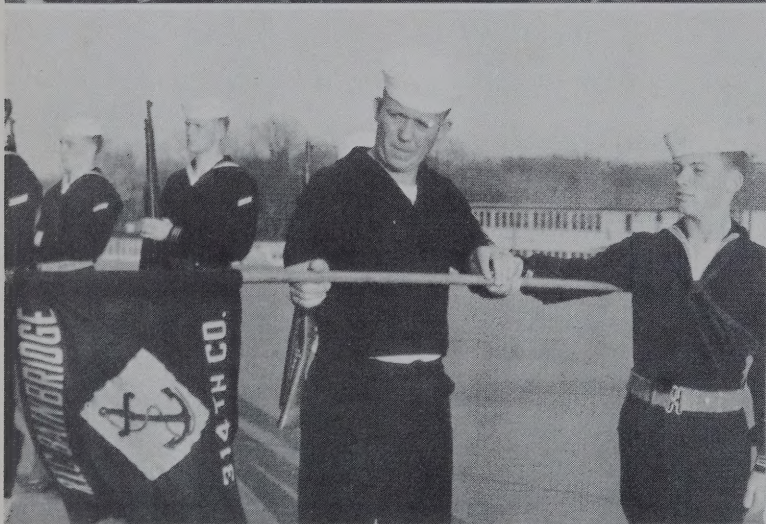
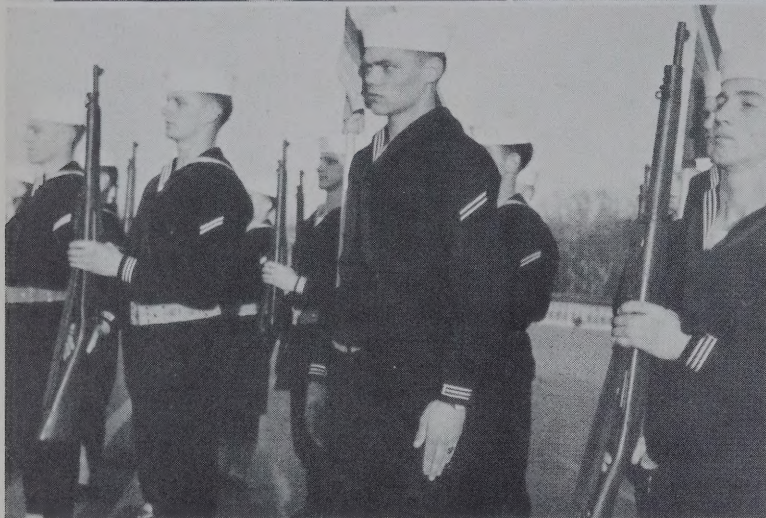
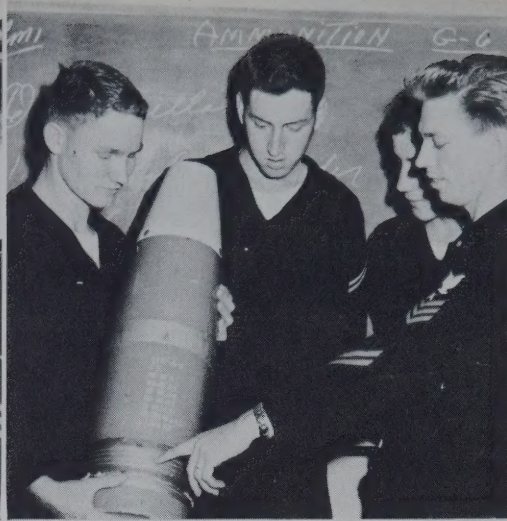












COMPANY FLAGS AND

United States Naval
Bainbridge,



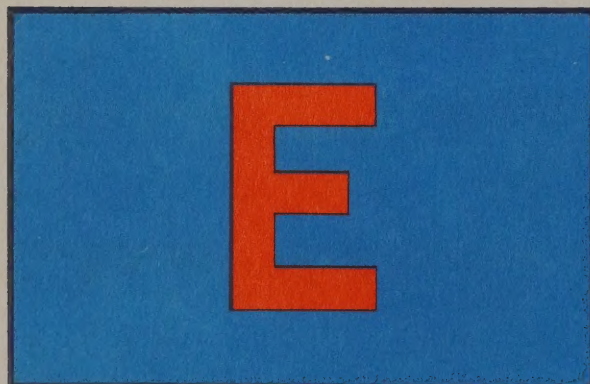
"A" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has accumulated the most points for participation in scheduled athletic events.



"C" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has manifested the most tangible attributes representing good citizenship.



"E" FLAG

A Battalion Award. Presented weekly to the Companies which have excelled in cleanliness of personnel and barracks.



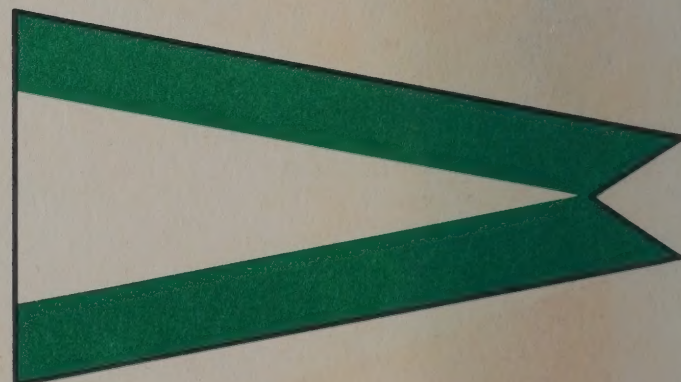
"I" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has achieved the highest average grade in academic instruction.



RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND UNIT CITATION PENNANT

A Command Citation. Awarded and presented in the name of the Commanding Officer, with appropriate ceremony, to a Company whose achievements in all phases of basic training and competition have been exceptionally meritorious and deserving of the highest honor and distinction.



REGIMENTAL UNIT COMMENDATION PENNANT

A Regimental Commendation. Awarded and presented weekly to a Company which has distinguished itself by displaying an overall superiority in all areas of training and competition.

COMPETITIVE PENNANTS

Training Center
Maryland



**BRIGADE MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Brigade Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated an outstanding proficiency in military drill under arms.



**REGIMENTAL MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Regimental Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated an excellent proficiency in military drill under arms.



**BATTALION MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Battalion Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated a meritorious proficiency in military drill under arms.

Streamer Repeater Pennants

Used to indicate additional awards of any one of the competitive flags or pennants.

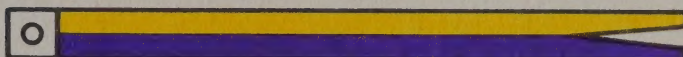
2nd



3rd



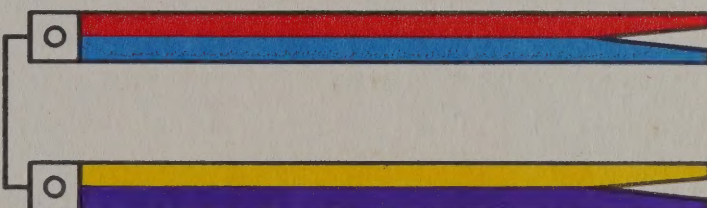
4th



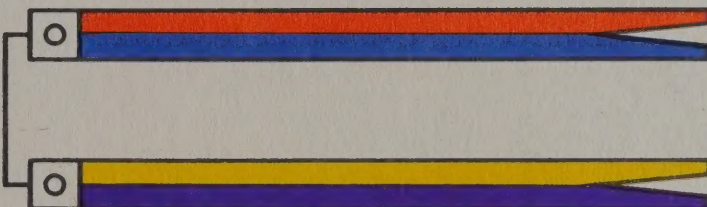
5th



6th



7th



8th
or
more



